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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE SECOND DECADE TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 44/52 of 8 December 1989, entitled "Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination". In that resolution, the Assembly affirmed that all forms of racism and racial discrimination, particularly in their institutionalized form, such as apartheid, or resulting from official doctrines of racial superiority or exclusivity, are among the most serious violations of human rights in the contemporary world and must be combated by all available means. The Assembly further decided that the international community, in general, and the United Nations, in particular, should continue to give the highest priority to programmes for combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, especially in South Africa and in occupied territories and territories under alien domination. In addition, the Assembly appealed to all Governments and to international and non-governmental organizations to increase and intensify their activities to combat racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and to provide relief and assistance to the victims of those evils.

2. In the same resolution, the General Assembly also dealt with a number of reports and activities provided for under the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and addressed specific requests for studies and reports to the Economic and Social Council, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the Commission on Human Rights and the Secretary-General. The Assembly further addressed several specific issues relating to the Second Decade, such as the high priority to be given to measures for combating apartheid, the importance of adequate recourse procedures for victims of racial discrimination, and the need to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and their families.

3. The Assembly, in the same resolution, also focused its attention on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade; it invited the Secretary-General to implement immediately those activities for the period 1985-1989 not yet carried out and to proceed with the implementation of the activities scheduled for the biennium 1990-1991; requested the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/47, to ensure that sufficient additional resources are included in the proposed regular programme budget for the bienniums 1990-1991 and 1992-1993 to provide for the implementation of the activities of the Second Decade and it also requested him to inform it of the steps taken in that regard. The Assembly also invited all Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as interested non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, to participate fully in the implementation of the plans of activities for the periods 1985-1989 and 1990-1993.

4. In addition, the General Assembly decided that the item entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination" should be on its agenda throughout the Second Decade and should be considered as a matter of the highest priority at its forty-fifth session, and requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution. The present report is submitted

to the Assembly pursuant to that request. The Secretary-General draws the attention of the Assembly to the report he submitted to the Economic and Social Council, 1/ pursuant to paragraph 24 of Assembly resolution 44/52.

II. CONSIDERATION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE SECOND DECADE

5. It may be recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 38/14 of 22 November 1983, proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1983 as the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and, in paragraph 4 of that resolution, requested the Economic and Social Council to take charge, with the help of the Secretary-General, of co-ordinating the implementation of the Programme of Action and of evaluating the activities undertaken during the Second Decade. The Assembly, at each of its subsequent sessions, in its resolutions 39/16 of 23 November 1984, 40/22 of 29 November 1985, 41/94 of 4 December 1986, 42/47 of 30 November 1987 and 44/52 of 8 December 1989, requested the Council, during the period of the Second Decade, to submit annual reports to the Assembly containing, inter alia:

(a) An enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations;

(b) A review and appraisal of those activities;

(c) Its suggestions and recommendations.

6. The Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1990 had before it for consideration the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. 2/ In accordance with the established practice, these documents are presently before the Assembly as part of the Council's report to it on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade. The Secretary-General has issued further documents 3/ that contain information received subsequent to the Council's session and, in accordance with established practice, they are also placed before the Assembly as part of the Council s report.

7. The first part of the report of the Secretary-General 4/ contains information on activities relating to the Decade and carried out or planned by the following United Nations bodies: the Commission on Human Rights, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the Group of Three under the Apartheid Convention, the Centre against Apartheid, the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Trusteeship Council and the United Nations Council for Namibia. The report also contains information on the activities of the Co-ordinator for the Second Decade.

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8. The first part of the report also contains information from the following Governments: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, China, Greece, Holy See, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand and Nigeria. It also contains information received from the following specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations: International Labour Organisation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Civil Aviation Organization, World Bank, Universal Postal Union; and the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status: All Pakistan Women's Association, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, International Association of Lions Clubs, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Federation of Social Workers, International Fédération/Terre des hommes, International Organization of Consumers Unions, Inter-parliamentary Union, and the Salvation Army.

9. The second part of the report 5/ contains an analysis of the replies received from Governments on the basis of the questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 39/16. The Governments concerned are: Barbados, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, France, German Democratic Republic, Iraq, Norway, Rwanda, Spain, Sweden and Yemen Arab Republic.

10. Following its plenary discussion of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1990/49 on 25 May 1990 entitled "Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination". In that resolution the Council note that, despite the efforts of the international community, the principal objectives of the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first years of the Second Decade had not been attained, and that millions of human beings continued to be victims of varied forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. The Council also took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 6/ in particular the recommendations contained therein.

11. In the same resolution, the Council welcomed the independence of Namibia, which brought to an end a régime and policies based on racism in that country and hence contributed significantly to the attainment of the objectives of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. It also welcomed the emerging political climate inside South Africa, which has the potential to create conditions that are conducive to the abolition of the system of apartheid in that country. In that connection, the Council called upon Governments to encourage positive change in South Africa based on the guidelines set out in the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa (General Assembly resolution S-16/1, annex), in particular by maintaining existing measures against South Africa until there is clear evidence of profound and irreversible change. The Council also invited all Governments to take or continue to take all necessary measures to combat all forms of racism and racial discrimination and to support the work of the Second Decade by making contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in order to ensure further implementation of activities for the Second Decade.

12. In the same resolution, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed the need to continue giving particular attention to the specific activities of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade that are directed towards the elimination of apartheid, which is the most destructive and vicious form of institutionalized racism. The Council also reaffirmed the importance of public information activities in combating racism and racial discrimination and in mobilizing public support for the objectives of the Second Decade and, in that context, commends the efforts of the Co-ordinator for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

13. Concerning the plan of activities of the Second Decade, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to ensure the effective and immediate implementation of the activities proposed for the first half of the Decade that had not yet been undertaken, invited the Secretary-General to continue with the implementation of the activities for the period 1990-1993 listed in the annex to General Assembly resolution 42/47, and requested him, in that context, to accord the highest priority to measures to combat apartheid.

14. The Council also requested the Secretary-General, in his reports, to continue to pay special attention to the situation of migrant workers and their families.

III. CONSIDERATION OF MATTERS RELATING TO THE SECOND DECADE BY THE SUB-COMMISSION ON PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

A. Forty-first session

15. The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its forty-first session, held from 7 August to 1 September 1989 at Geneva, had before it, in connection with its consideration of its agenda sub-item entitled "Elimination of racial discrimination: measures to combat racism and racial discrimination", the final study by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. Asbjørn Eide, on the achievements made and obstacles encountered during the Decades to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (A/45/525, annex). By its resolution 1989/20, the Sub-Commission decided to refer the final study to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session. It further decided to consider, at its forty-second session, in 1990, the recommendations made by the Special Rapporteur and their implementation.

16. For its part, the Commission on Human Rights noted with satisfaction the final study of the Special Rapporteur and decided, by its resolution 1990/13 of 23 February 1990, to transmit the study to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, in accordance with paragraph 12 of Assembly resolution 44/52.

B. Forty-second session

17. During its forty-second session, from 6 to 31 August 1990, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities examined a number of issues directly relating to the activities and objectives of the Second Decade.

Under the item entitled "Measures to combat racism and racial discrimination", the Sub-Commission had before it the study by the Special Rapporteur, Mr. A. Eide, (A/45/525, annex) and the report on the International Seminar on Cultural Dialogue between the Countries of Origin and the Host Countries of Migrant Workers (E/CN.4/1990/50). In addition, reference was made to the conclusions and suggestions of the global consultation on racism and racial discrimination, held at Geneva from 3 to 6 October 1988 (E/1989/48, annex, sect. VII) and the conclusions and recommendations of the United Nations seminar on the effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States, held at Geneva from 16 to 20 January 1989 (E/CN.4/1989/22, sects. III and IV).

18. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1990/1, entitled "Further measures to combat racism and racial discrimination and the role of the Sub-Commission", stated its conviction that there was a need for the proclamation by the General Assembly, in 1993, of a third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, as a means of intensifying international efforts in this field, particularly through international economic co-operation. The Sub-Commission thus recommended that the Assembly take appropriate steps, in due course, to launch a third Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, to begin in 1993. The Sub-Commission in that resolution also emphasized the obligation of the international community to take urgent measures to eradicate apartheid completely, and to combat all other forms of racism and racial discrimination, including those practised against indigenous peoples, migrant workers and other vulnerable groups in society; and it confirmed the importance, in the struggle against racism and racial discrimination, of a complementarity of economic, social, education and information measures at the national level, including legislative, administrative and penal measures, and of measures taken at the international level.

19. Further in that same resolution, the Sub-Commission recognized the important role that it can play in this regard as well as the need for more effective co-ordination between the Centre for Human Rights and operational activities for development and also recognized the importance of activities aimed at directly assisting vulnerable groups to strengthen their participation in national economic, social and political life. The Sub-Commission requested the Secretary-General to organize at its forty-third session a joint meeting for one day with the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and requested him to consider ways and means necessary to respond to urgent situations and new trends involving racism and racial discrimination, in any part of the world, and to prepare an outline, for consideration by the Sub-Commission at its forty-third session, of possible activities for increasing the effectiveness of United Nations action to combat racism and racial discrimination, reflecting the principles contained in that resolution.

20. The Sub-Commission, in its resolution 1990/2 entitled "Measures to combat racism and racial discrimination and the role of the Sub-Commission", expressed its deep concern that there are signs of an upsurge of racism, with accompanying manifestations of prejudice, discrimination, intolerance and xenophobia in many parts of the world directed against ethnic, national, religious and linguistic minorities, indigenous peoples, migrant workers and other vulnerable groups, and expressed its firm determination to do its utmost to contribute to eradicating

those dangerous manifestations which affect the basic human rights and fundamental freedoms of the above-mentioned groups.

21. In that resolution, the Sub-Commission expressed again its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for his invaluable, wide-ranging and useful study on the achievements made and obstacles encountered during the Decades to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and decided to transmit the recommendations contained in his study, as revised in the light of the discussion at the present session of the Sub-Commission, to the Secretary-General so that they may be taken into account in further efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination. The Sub-Commission emphasized the need to give an additional thrust towards the achievements of the goals of the Second Decade and to contribute to the eradication of the recent upsurge of racist, prejudicial, discriminatory, intolerant and xenophobic attitudes and actions against vulnerable human groups in various parts of the world, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of replies obtained from Governments, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations, as well as from non-governmental organizations, an overview of current trends of racism, discrimination, intolerance and xenophobia affecting the above-mentioned groups, as well as of measures taken by Governments against those phenomena and the effects of such measures and to submit the overview for consideration by the Sub-Commission at its next session. Finally, the Sub-Commission decided to give thorough consideration at its next session, in the light of those new trends, to the recommendation of the Special Rapporteur to update the study on racial discrimination prepared in 1976 by Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz.

22. At its forty-second session, as in the past, the Sub-Commission dealt with a number of other issues directly relating to the activities and objectives of the Second Decade. With specific reference to apartheid and the situation in South Africa, the Sub-Commission adopted resolution 1990/4 entitled "Situation in South Africa" and resolution 1990/3 entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist régime of South Africa", which dealt with the mandate of the Sub-Commission's Special Rapporteur charged with updating the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist régime of South Africa.

23. In connection with the prevention of discrimination against indigenous populations, a matter of high importance under the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, the Sub-Commission at its forty-second session adopted the following resolutions: 1990/25 entitled "The ownership and control of cultural property of indigenous peoples"; 1990/26 entitled "Draft universal declaration of indigenous rights"; 1990/27 entitled "Economic and social relations between indigenous peoples and States"; 1990/28 entitled "Study on treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous populations"; 1990/29 entitled "International Year of the world's indigenous peoples"; and 1990/34 entitled "The relocation of Hopi and Navajo families".

24. At its forty-second session the Sub-Commission also adopted resolution 1990/5 entitled "Possible ways and means of facilitating the peaceful and constructive solution of problems involving minorities", in which the Sub-Commission requested

its Special Rapporteur on this subject to submit a preliminary report to its next session. It may be noted, in this context, that the Commission on Human Rights has also been dealing with this subject since its thirty-fourth session in 1978. During each session of the Commission, an open-ended working group considers the drafting of a declaration on the rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities. At the forty-sixth session, the Working Group completed the first reading of the draft declaration. The text of the draft declaration is contained in the latest report of the Working Group (E/CN.4/1990/41, annex). By its resolution 1990/45, the Commission took note with appreciation of the report of the Working Group, requested the Centre for Human Rights to prepare a technical review of the text of the articles, and called for comments from Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

IV. CO-ORDINATING ACTIVITIES OF THE SECOND DECADE

25. The General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 44/52, took note of the efforts made to co-ordinate the programmes currently under implementation by the United Nations system that relate to the objectives of the Second Decade, and encouraged the Co-ordinator for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination to continue his efforts in that respect. Pursuant to that mandate, the Co-ordinator, Mr. Jan Martenson, continues to initiate and maintain contacts at the senior level within the various offices of the United Nations with a view to co-ordinating the activities already under way or planned, and identifying areas in which new initiatives might be taken. Details on the activities of the Co-ordinator are contained in the Secretary-General's report to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session (E/CN.4/1990/36, paras. 27-43) and in the Secretary-General's report to the Economic and Social Council. 8/ Since the preparation of the above reports, the additional activities described below have been undertaken by the Co-ordinator.

A. Inter-agency consultation

26. An inter-agency consultation on the co-ordination of activities of the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination was convened by the Co-ordinator on 17 May 1990 at Geneva. A wide range of United Nations offices and specialized agencies were invited to participate in the consultation. Representatives from the Centre against Apartheid, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the UNESCO liaison office at Geneva, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organisation and the Centre for Human Rights participated in the Consultation.

27. The following four points were suggested for discussion:

(a) Review of specific activities to combat racism and racial discrimination in the period 1990-1993;

(b) Suggestions of unexplored areas where activities or programmes could be initiated;

(c) Suggestions for activities which could be carried out jointly in co-operation with the various bodies or Secretariat units;

(d) Suggestions for improving co-ordination and co-operation in the future.

28. In opening the discussion, the Co-ordinator reviewed past and coming activities of the Centre for Human Rights in implementing the programme of activities of the Second Decade. He also pointed out that racism, racial discrimination and apartheid were relevant to all sectors of United Nations activity. Racism was a negative element hindering importantly the full achievement of more technical programmes of the United Nations. Such programmes could not be fully successful in a world where millions of human beings were denied full participation in the benefits of science and technology by reason of their race. Scientific and technical progress was also hindered because many gifted individuals were excluded from education and access to scientific careers by reason of race. The Second Decade had been proclaimed by the General Assembly as a vehicle for bringing about the end of racism and the Assembly placed great store in the effectiveness of enhanced co-operation within the United Nations system as a means of increasing the impact of each area's struggle against racism.

29. During the discussion, participants reviewed the activities of their respective organizations in the struggle against racism. The desirability of improved communication and co-ordination between the separate agencies and bodies within their respective mandates was recognized and the idea of periodic meetings of consultation was welcomed. A number of suggestions for further discussion were made for improving co-ordination with the concerned agencies and bodies. These suggestions are as follows:

(a) The question of organizing jointly seminars and research projects on the impact of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, such as the rights of migrant workers and their families, minorities, refugees, cultural and economic rights, and other topics;

(b) The possibility of jointly establishing a United Nations data base on the research, documentation and activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies relating to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid. Such a computerized data bank would be open for on-line access to the United Nations Secretariat and the secretariats of specialized agencies, missions, Governments, universities, the press and the general public. It would facilitate the co-ordination of activities and ease access to information, thereby increasing the impact of the several activities;

(c) The designation of focal points within each secretariat unit to maintain contact on issues relating to racism and racial discrimination should be considered as a method of improving practical co-operation and advance planning in this area;

(d) A meeting of the staff responsible for activities related to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid in the United Nations and the specialized agencies could be organized on an annual basis to discuss plans and projects, avoid duplications and improve mutual assistance.

B. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

30. During the thirty-eighth session on the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 6 to 24 August 1990, the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights and Co-ordinator for Second Decade activities met with the Committee to discuss the current dimensions of racism in the world, United Nations activities against racial discrimination and, in particular, the activities of the Second Decade, the work of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and possible ways of improving the impact of the Organization's activities against racial discrimination. The Co-ordinator made suggestions regarding the study of specific themes relating to racism by the Committee, possible ways of improving the submission of information and co-operation between the Committee and the Sub-Commission and the Human Rights Committee. In this latter context, the possibility of joint meetings on common topics was raised as a way of improving co-ordination.

31. The Committee at its thirty-eighth session, took a number of decisions relating to its future work under its agenda item on the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination. In particular, the Committee agreed to request the Secretary-General to arrange a one-day joint meeting in August 1991 between members of the Committee and members of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. The purpose of the meeting would be to exchange views on the prevention of racial discrimination. Discussions at the meeting were to be based upon written contributions prepared in advance by selected participants to reflect past experience in the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and review particular problems. Two such problems were identified. One was the conflict between the right to protection from racial discrimination and certain other fundamental rights and freedoms. The other was the question of racial discrimination in relation to the distinction between citizens and non-citizens. It was agreed that the Chairman should discuss the programme for the joint meeting with the Chairman of the Sub-Commission.

32. With regard to the future, the Committee noted that the Second Decade was due to terminate in 1993 so that consideration must soon be given to whatever programme was to follow. The Committee had, for 20 years, played a central part in assembling and evaluating experience in this field and was ready to play an active part in the remainder of the Second Decade and in any successive programme. The Committee was of the opinion that any future programme should concentrate on the universalization of action. In the first place, there should be greater effort to secure universal accession to the Convention; in the second place, the Committee should try to secure universality of implementation.

33. Finally, the Committee discussed and welcomed the compilation of national legislations against racial discrimination prepared under the Decade's programme and the intention to prepare model legislation against racism and racial discrimination.

V. SEMINARS, TRAINING COURSES AND WORKSHOPS

34. In paragraph 53 of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, 9/ it is recommended that, as part of activities to combat racism and racial discrimination, consideration should be given to the organization of international and regional seminars. In this context, the following seminars were organized in 1989:

(a) Seminar on the effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States (E/CN.4/1989/22);

(b) Seminar on cultural dialogue between the countries of origin and the host countries of migrant workers (E/CN.4/1990/50).

The reports of those seminars were submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fifth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session.

A. Seminar on the political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors contributing to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid

35. Dealing with the underlying causes of the phenomenon of racism and racial discrimination, including apartheid, is of major concern under the Programme of Action for the Second Decade. The Commission on Human Rights, by its resolutions 1987/12 of 26 February 1987 and 1988/16 of 29 February 1988 on the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, requested the Secretary-General to organize a seminar on "Political, historical, economic, social and cultural factors contributing to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid". The seminar is scheduled to take place from 15 to 19 October 1990 at the Palais des Nations, at Geneva. The object of the seminar is to provide participants with the opportunity to develop possible ways of dealing with and eliminating the factors contributing to racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, taking into account discrimination against particularly vulnerable groups. The agenda of the seminar is as follows:

I. Causes and current manifestations of racism:

(a) Historical factors contributing to racism and racial discrimination;

(b) Economic factors contributing to racism and racial discrimination;

(c) Political factors contributing to racism and racial discrimination;

(d) Cultural and social factors contributing to racism and racial discrimination.

II. Racism today: overview and interrelationship of causes and manifestation.

III. Conclusions and recommendations: action at the national and international levels.

36. Under all items, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid will be examined from the perspective of the following groups: ethnic and racial groups; indigenous populations; migrant workers; religious groups; and women.

B. Meeting of representatives of national institutions and organizations promoting tolerance and harmony and combating racism and racial discrimination

37. By its resolution 1990/224, the Economic and Social Council approved Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/13, in which it requested the Secretary-General to organize in 1990 a "meeting of representatives of national institutions and organizations promoting tolerance and harmony and combating racism and racial discrimination", with a view to exchanging experience on the promotion of such objectives. Arrangements are now being taken to hold the meeting at Geneva early in 1991.

C. Other seminars, training courses or workshops

38. Throughout the general work programme of the Centre for Human Rights, the issues relating to combating racism and racial discrimination are being continually emphasized through the various workshops, regional and national training courses, seminars and other events held in the framework of the advisory services and external relation components of the human rights programme during 1990-1991 and the issue of racism and racial discrimination is given prominent attention. Numerous workshops and regional and national training courses have taken place or are planned to take place, from September 1989 throughout 1990, in various regions of the world. During these meetings and courses, the issue of racism and racial discrimination and apartheid and the activities of the United Nations to combat racism are underlined.

VI. WORLD PUBLIC INFORMATION CAMPAIGN ON HUMAN RIGHTS

39. The fight against racism and racial discrimination has become an important part of the World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights. The General Assembly, in its resolution 43/128 of 8 December 1988, decided to launch on 10 December 1988 a World Public Information Campaign on Human Rights, under which the activities of the Organization in that field should be developed and strengthened in a global and practically oriented fashion. The World Campaign aims at increasing understanding and awareness world wide of human rights and fundamental freedoms and will rely on the complementary activities of the United Nations system, Governments and non-governmental organizations. In the implementation of the various activities of the World Campaign - from publications, films, audio-visual materials, and training courses and workshops - the fight against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid and the struggle for equality have a key part to play.

40. In connection with the World Campaign, the results of the global consultation on racism and racial discrimination were published in booklet format (Human Rights Fact Sheet No. 5) for easy availability and to ensure wide distribution. Similarly, the report of the seminar entitled "The effects of racism and racial discrimination on the social and economic relations between indigenous peoples and States" was published in booklet format (HR/PUB/89/5). Finally, a fact sheet on racism and racial discrimination, including apartheid, and the activities of the United Nations to combat them is under preparation, and a fact sheet on migrant workers and one on the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination are being planned.

VII. THE SITUATION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

41. In its resolutions 42/47, 43/91 and 44/52, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and their families. The Assembly also requested him to continue the study of the effects of racial discrimination in the field of education, training and employment, as it affects the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers 10/ and to submit, inter alia, specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination. The issue of access to education is dealt with in the draft International Convention on the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, which will be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session by the Working Group set up to prepare the draft. It is the Secretary-General's intention to undertake the study of the effects of racial discrimination in the field of education, training and employment, as it affects the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the light of the provisions of the Convention as adopted by the General Assembly.

42. The preparation of the above-mentioned study will be facilitated by the results of the global study of the extent to which children of migrant workers are enabled to receive education in their mother tongue now being undertaken by the Centre for Human Rights pursuant to the plan of activities of the Second Decade approved by General Assembly resolution 42/47.

VIII. PLAN OF ACTIVITIES OF THE SECOND DECADE

A. Plan of activities for the first half of the Second Decade, 1985-1989

43. In its resolution 44/52, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to implement those activities for the period 1985-1989 not yet carried out. As reflected in the Secretary-General's reports submitted to the General Assembly and to the Economic and Social Council, various activities of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade have, so far, been implemented. Particular consideration was given to the organization of international and regional seminars pursuant to paragraph 53 of the Programme of Action. 9/ With regard to studies to be prepared by the Secretary-General or by the relevant human rights bodies, reference may be

made to the study on the role of private group action to combat racism and racial discrimination submitted to the Assembly at its forty-first, forty-third and forty-fourth sessions (A/41/550; A/43/631 and A/44/575), and to the final study on the achievements made and obstacles encountered during the Decades to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/8 and Add.1).

44. The promotion of national legislation and institutions against racism and racial discrimination is an important part of the Programme of the Decade. A preliminary draft of "model legislations" for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislations against racial discrimination has been prepared. As resources permit, progress will be made on the "model legislation" and on the preparation of a handbook of recourse procedures for victims of racism and racial discrimination.

B. Plan of activities for the second half of the Second Decade, 1990-1993

45. The General Assembly, in its resolution 42/47, approved the plan of activities proposed for the period 1990-1993 contained in the annex to that resolution, requested that those activities be reflected in the proposed budget for each biennium, invited the Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of those activities, and to accord the highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating apartheid.

46. The following activities are called for during the biennium 1990-1993:

(a) Global survey of the extent to which the children of migrant workers are able to receive education in their mother tongue;

(b) Meeting of experts to review national experience in the operation of schemes of local, internal self-government for indigenous populations;

(c) Expert study on the impact of article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (see General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex) in providing guarantees of equality to persons belonging to minorities;

(d) Regional workshops on the adoption of legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination;

(e) Seminar on community relations commissions and their functions;

(f) Seminar to assess experience gained in the implementation of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

47. The following activities are called for during the biennium 1992-1993:

(a) Round table of experts to discuss the preparation of teaching materials to combat racism and racial discrimination;

(b) Issuance in three additional languages of the handbook of recourse procedures available to victims of racism and racial discrimination;

(c) Two regional workshops on the adoption of legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination;

(d) International campaign on the main obstacles to the full eradication of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and on ways and means of bringing about the early disappearance of these scourges;

(e) Study on the treatment of political prisoners and detainees in South Africa and Namibia, particularly women and children;

(f) Global survey on the extent of dissemination of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.

48. Concern that the necessary resources be made available to enable the Centre for Human Rights to fulfil the various mandates given to it relating to the prevention and elimination of racial discrimination was reflected in the conclusion and suggestions of the Global Consultation on Racism and Racial Discrimination in the following terms: "While satisfaction was expressed with the work of the Centre for Human Rights, it was agreed that the Centre should be strengthened in order to enable it to discharge even more effectively its growing responsibility, not least in the field of combating racism, racial discrimination and apartheid". 11/ In addition, the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution 1989/9 of 23 February 1989, requested the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 42/47, to ensure that sufficient resources were included in the proposed programme budgets for the bienniums 1990-1991 and 1992-1993 to provide for implementation of the activities of the Second Decade. The Assembly, for its part, in its resolution 44/52, requested the Secretary-General to ensure that sufficient additional resources are included in the proposed programme budgets for the bienniums 1990-1991 and 1992-1993 to provide for the implementation of the activities of the Second Decade and requested him to inform the Assembly of the steps taken in that regard.

49. The implementation of the various activities of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade and the two plans of activities is of the highest importance and every effort is being made to the extent permitted by available resources to implement each activity as scheduled. The situation and developments regarding the logistical and human rights resources support for the activities of the Centre for Human Rights in the field of human rights was the subject of a report presented by the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1990, 12/ which included a discussion of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade (para. 31). One important element in the future capacity to implement the various activities under this programme will be adequacy of the resources placed at its disposal.

IX. TRUST FUND FOR THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DECADE FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

50. The General Assembly has repeatedly stated that voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination were indispensable for the implementation of the plan of activities for the Second Decade and strongly appealed to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund and, to this end, requested the Secretary-General to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions.

51. Since the period covered by the last report of the Secretary-General (see A/44/595) (31 August 1989 to 1 September 1990), the following States have contributed to the Trust Fund for the Second Decade: Republic of Korea, $3,000; Swaziland, $760, and Japan, $10,000. The balance available (as of 1 September 1990) is approximately $50,800.

52. The current status of the Trust Fund continues to be far from encouraging despite the repeated appeals for voluntary contributions made by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Secretary-General. Further contributions are urgently needed to provide the much needed supplementary resources required to implement the various activities envisaged in the Programme of Action for the Second Decade.

Notes

1/ E/1990/20 and Add.1-3.

2/ E/1990/20 and Add.1.

3/ E/1990/20/Add.2 and 3.

4/ E/1990/20 and Add.2.

5/ E/1990/20/Add.1 and Add.3.

6/ E/1990/20 and Add.1.

7/ E/1989/48, annex, sect. VII.

8/ E/1990/20, paras. 45-53.

9/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIV.4 and corrigendum, chap. II.

10/ A/42/492.

11/ E/1989/48, para. 60 (q).

12/ E/1990/50.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

I. BACKGROUND

1. Mozambicans have been crossing into Malawi for decades. However, in 1976 a gradually increasing number of persons from Tete and Zambezia provinces started crossing into Malawi to avoid the armed conflicts in their home areas. This was not viewed as a problem as most Mozambicans at that time often shared the same cultural, linguistic and familial ties with Malawians. Most new arrivals relocated on, or next to, the frontier areas and were able to assist themselves by periodic recrossing of the border areas to tend their fields in Mozambique. By June 1986 the number of Mozambicans arriving in Malawi had become sizeable. Dramatic influxes often corresponded to civil strife along the border with Mozambique (in May/June 1988 alone nearly 140,000 Mozambicans entered Malawi). All of Malawi's central and southern Districts have been affected. During 1989 over 16,000 refugees entered the country each month, while only 3,520 returned through voluntary repatriation organized by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. As at 1 June 1990 the Malawian National Statistics Office was engaged in enumerating the refugees in the Central Region through a house to house survey. A similar process in the Southern Region led to a reduction in the refugee statistics by about 6.1 per cent. Official Government of Malawi figures released in March 1990 showed a refugee case-load of 809,526, an increase of 162,662 refugees since March of the previous year. The following are the statistics by District:

	Population figures as at	
District	31 March 1989	31 March 1990
Chikwawa	32 099	54 065
Dedza	122 819	163 218
Lilongwe	27 148	32 575
Machinga	13 985	16 878
Mangochi	27 392	35 313
Mchinji	3 129	10 564
Mulanje	39 427	45 630
Mwanza	22 340	37 285
Nkhata Bay/Likoma	-	3 168
Nsanje	221 818	234 486
Ntcheu	136 707	154 344
Thyolo	-	22 000
TOTAL	646 864	809 526

II. POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MALAWI

2. The Government of Malawi and its people have maintained a generous attitude towards Mozambican asylum-seekers since the beginning of the influx. Services and facilities have been shared equally by nationals and new arrivals alike. The Malawi Red Cross Society was entrusted with the co-ordination and distribution of relief supplies to the newcomers. Indeed, it was only mid-1986 when the Government, owing to the alarming burden of the refugee presence, requested assistance from the international community. At that time the Government

established the Joint Operations Committee to co-ordinate the assistance efforts of various government departments and agencies. The Chairman of the Committee is the Principal Secretary of the Ministry of Health. During the last quarter of 1988, an Executive Secretariat to the Joint Operations Committee was created in the Office of the President and Cabinet in order to strengthen implementation of the Committee's directives more effectively. UNHCR was invited to devise a large-scale assistance programme primarily for rural refugees in December 1986 and in the first quarter of 1987 the Malawi Government and UNHCR signed an agreement following which a UNHCR presence was established in Lilongwe. In November 1987 the Malawi Government ratified the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol as well as the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa. In April 1988, the High Commissioner visited Malawi and signed a formal Country Agreement. In April 1989, Parliament passed the Refugee Bill establishing the Eligibility Committee, which determines the status of individual cases seeking asylum. During 1989 there were two meetings of the Tripartite Commission on Voluntary Repatriation at Blantyre and Beira, Mozambique.

III. ASSISTANCE

3. From the beginning, Mozambicans were allowed to settle among the local Malawian population. With the rapidly increasing arrival rate, however, it was soon obvious that sufficient land for the refugees to grow their own food would not be available. This situation resulted in the Government's policy to discourage refugee settlements; hence, large refugee concentrations emerged virtually adjacent to existing local populations. Owing to congestion in certain districts (Nsanje, for instance, where the population has more than doubled) efficient administration required that the refugees be moved to sites where minimum infrastructure was in place. New sites are regularly developed to maintain the constant rate of new arrivals; however, the shortage of land continues to increase the difficulties facing both refugees and Malawians. Additionally and of equal gravity, UNHCR's global financial difficulties continue to have a direct effect on the programme for the Mozambicans. Considerably less funds are available for food, non-food items such as blankets and essential construction projects for roads, water supply, schools and other infrastructural requirements than is needed. The inevitable reduction of UNHCR's programme in Malawi has weakened the delivery of basic care and maintenance, as well as such essential tasks as the repair of the significant ecological damage caused by the arrival of over 800,000 persons.

Food

4. Some 153,000 metric tons of basic, supplementary and therapeutic food (including buffer stocks) will be required for the Mozambicans in 1990 based upon recent assessments by UNHCR and the World Food Programme (WFP). During 1989, as before, the supply and delivery of basic food was a constant concern, particularly given that buffer stocks had not been created. The World Food Programme co-ordinates the supply of most of the basic food commodities, while UNHCR purchases additional basic, supplementary and therapeutic food. The basic ration scale for 1990 is as follows:

Maize flour	400 gm per day
Pulses	60 gm
Oil	30 gm
Sugar	20 gm
Salt	05 gm

Note: Not all food commodities at the ration level indicated are currently available.

Health

5. The Ministry of Health continues to maintain over-all responsibility for this sector, which it administers through the District medical system. Médécin sans Frontiére, the International Rescue Committee and the American Refugee Committee reinforce the existing government system chiefly in the nutrition and training sectors.

Water

6. The objective for 1990 remains to achieve a target of one water point for every 750 persons in camps and areas hosting large numbers of refugees. The programme for the current year calls for the establishment of additional deep well boreholes and construction/rehabilitation of existing shallow wells and springs. This task is co-ordinated through the Water Department and is reinforced by Save the Children Fund (UK), which has established training programmes for the maintenance of handpumps and the digging of shallow wells.

Domestic needs

7. Non-food items are provided through various voluntary organizations and UNHCR. The assistance package includes blankets, clothing, cooking sets, water containers and soap.

Shelter

8. Assistance in the form of tarpaulins and plastic sheeting is provided to establish transit shelters in Reception Centres to accommodate temporarily the new arrivals until more permanent structures have been built by the refugees themselves.

Community services and education

9. Activities that address refugee participation, social welfare, community development and education have been programmed for assistance under the Ministries of Community Services and Education. In 1989 some 20 handicapped refugees were trained in skills such as carpentry, sewing, shoe-making and tinsmithing. Those trained will train other handicapped refugees in their respective locations. Adult literacy programmes and programmes for social welfare and community development continue to be conducted in all main centres. They are developed by the non-governmental organizations under the guidance of the Ministry of Community Services. By the end of 1989, some 206 classrooms had been completed, while over 60,000 Mozambican children were enrolled in primary education programmes following the Mozambican curriculum. This syllabus was devised in close collaboration with the Mozambican Ministry of Education in order to facilitate future reintegration into the educational system of the country of origin. Some 35,000 textbooks from Mozambique arrived in early 1990, half the number required.

Crop production/livestock/animal husbandry

10. Farming possibilities continue to be virtually non-existent owing to the shortage of land in Malawi. Some refugees, however, will have the opportunity to grow some vegetables and fruits. A project to support veterinary services continues under the Ministry of Agriculture and concentrates on rehabilitation/construction of cattle diptanks and vaccination programmes for those refugees who have managed to bring their animals.

Forestry

11. Owing to the enormous demands for fuel, many areas have been entirely denuded of forests. Over the past two years, 2,000 hectares of land have been re-afforested under arrangements with the Ministry of Forestry and Natural Resources. A further 1,400 hectares are planned for reafforestation in 1990.

IV. CONCLUSION

12. Voluntary repatriation, at a time when conditions permit the refugees to return to their home country in safety and dignity, is the only viable and durable solution for Mozambicans in Malawi. Contigency plans for repatriation are now being prepared for all Mozambicans in the southern Africa region. These plans will permit UNHCR and the Governments of the region to be prepared for voluntary repatriation as and when conditions permit. In the mean time, however, the long-term presence of a large and increasing refugee population in Malawi continues to affect the country seriously. Precious resources, which otherwise would have gone for national development programmes, continue to be shared with the large foreign population. Government structures are seriously overstretched in providing management and technical expertise and in developing suitable health and community services, education, crop production, livestock and forestry programmes. Given the

continued economic situation in Malawi, it is evident that political will of the host Government alone may not be sufficient to achieve a durable solution to refugee problems. To attempt to alleviate this situation UNHCR and the Government of Malawi in May of 1990, addressed the Paris World Bank Consultative Group Meeting for the first time on the refugee crisis in Malawi. The forum was used to highlight the fact that the situation in Malawi should not be viewed as only a refugee problem. The presence of Mozambicans has now had a severe impact on the Government and people of Malawi, affecting every sector of every level of the country's economic and social life. To deal with these consequences, efforts must continue to mobilize international support to strengthen Malawi's infrastructure, in particular in the sectors of roads, forestry, health and education services.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti

Report of the Secretary-General

Introduction

1. According to official Government figures, the total refugee population in Djibouti at the end of 1989 was 1,449 persons, all of Ethiopian nationality, residing in Djibouti-Ville, Balballa and Dikhil town. In addition, the Government informed the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of the presence, in Djibouti-Ville, of some 30,000 Somalis who had been displaced as a result of armed conflict in north-west Somalia. UNHCR, having examined the claims of this group, considered them refugees on the same basis as their compatriots who had fled earlier into Ethiopia. While the Government of Djibouti has not granted formal refugee status to the group, it has repeatedly reassured UNHCR that these refugees will continue to enjoy Djibouti's protection. In June 1990, an additional 1,387 Somali refugees crossed the common border into Ali-Sabieh district. Thus, by the end of July 1990, the estimated refugee population in Djibouti was 32,800 persons.

Assistance and durable solutions

2. The principal request addressed by the host Government to the international community was for food aid for the 30,000 Somali refugees in Djibouti-Ville. The World Food Programme approved, at the end of June 1990, the Government's request for food aid to 33,000 Somali refugees. UNHCR, having formally committed itself to

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

cover the internal transport, storage and handling cost of this donation to Somali refugees, has provided the required funds. These refugees have continued, since their arrival, to enjoy the support of Djibouti nationals of the same ethnic origin. Such efforts have been, and continue to be, augmented appropriately by assistance from UNICEF, WHO, the Djibouti Red Crescent, and various non-governmental organizations with operations in Djibouti.

3. The mechanism instituted in Djibouti to co-ordinate assistance to Somali refugees, presided over by UNHCR, mobilized material and technical assistance in favour of those Somali refugees who arrived in Ali-Sabieh district in June 1990. After detailed assessment of their needs, urgent measures were instituted to improve the nutritional status of the population which comprised mainly women, children and the elderly. UNHCR made available $US 30,000 from its Emergency Fund to purchase, locally, supplementary high protein food to complement the basic food provided by WFP. UNICEF and WHO also provided emergency health-kits and medicines from in-country stocks. Appropriate assistance to respond to the vital and basic needs of these refugees will continue throughout 1990.

4. As stated above, the number of Ethiopian refugees, in Djibouti, continues to diminish, albeit gradually. During 1989, 460 of them returned home while 79 were resettled in Canada, United States of America, Australia and Sweden. The various forms of assistance to Ethiopian refugees - supplementary aid, primary and secondary education and social services - all emphasize a single objective, namely, preparation for voluntary repatriation. Where possible, resettlement opportunities continue to be pursued for eligible refugees. Meanwhile, appropriate care and maintenance measures continue for the same group.

5. For the Somali refugees in Djibouti, every effort will be made to solicit the necessary material and moral support to ensure their protection and sustenance in Djibouti. Yet, in view of the environmental and economic constraints facing the host nation, the active search for conditions leading to the voluntary repatriation of these persons is the most practical and desirable durable solution.

6. UNHCR's revised allocation for its programme in Djibouti for 1990 is estimated at $787,500, while projections for 1991 are estimated at $910,800.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Situation of refugees in the Sudan

Report of the Secretary-General

1. At the end of the period under review, the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was assisting some 385,000 refugees, of the more than 768,000 refugees estimated to be in the Sudan. 362,500 of the assisted refugees were from Ethiopia, and included 16,500 who arrived in 1989.

2. Political developments that occurred in the course of the year added to the difficulties associated with the deteriorating economic and social conditions. Commodity shortages and spiralling prices escalated the delivery costs of assistance to refugees. Substantial reductions in the assistance programmes for refugees brought about by UNHCR's financial crisis, contributed to the increasingly more evident perception, in conditions of general economic decline, that the presence of large numbers of refugees, the majority of them spontaneously settled in urban and rural areas of eastern Sudan, imposed additional burdens on meagre local infrastructure and services.

3. The essential needs of refugees at the UNHCR-assisted settlements and reception centres continued to be met. The voluntary repatriation of Ugandan refugees was completed, as was reported, in 1989, and UNHCR activities in the south phased out. While efforts were made to promote the voluntary repatriation of 20,000 Chadian refugees remaining in the west, no significant return movements took place.

4. In connection with strategies to enhance the economic independence of Ethiopian refugees in the eastern and central regions, a beginning was made towards programme rationalizations with the objective, inter alia, of promoting refugee

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

self-reliance. A parallel effort was to reduce refugee dependence on direct assistance in the long term by linking such assistance to national development efforts. Wherever feasible, refugee-specific activities were linked with regional development projects such as those being implemented by the World Bank, the European Community and bilateral donors in refugee-affected areas. Implementation of the World Bank/UNHCR/Government of Sudan project in South Kassala began in 1989 and is targeted to benefit small farmers, including refugees in the rural settlements, unassisted refugees, and nationals. However, UNHCR has not, because of funding constraints, been able to fully honour its current commitments to the jointly financed World Bank venture, the first of its kind in Africa.

5. UNHCR continued to fund projects to improve infrastructure and services in refugee-affected areas in eastern Sudan, with contributions earmarked for this purpose by a major donor.

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Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia

Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 44/154, the General Assembly requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and large numbers of refugees in Ethiopia. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1990, of the implementation of the said resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

II. ASSISTANCE TO SUDANESE REFUGEES

2. The influx of Sudanese refugees into south-western Ethiopia continued at an average 4,400 persons per month and, by 31 December 1989, the total population in Itang, Fugnido, Dimma and Assosa was 384,989. During the first six months of 1990, there were an additional 13,764 refugees from southern Sudan, some 8,000 of this number arrived in June. However, the Assosa refugee camp was overrun by armed elements in January 1990, resulting in a complete evacuation of the camp. Most of the 41,000 refugees fled across the border to the Sudan. By 30 June, some 20,500 of these refugees had arrived at the specially arranged reception centre in Itang, some 300 km to the south. It is expected that these refugees will eventually be given more suitable long-term accommodation, probably within the Gambela region. By mid-July 1990, the total Sudanese refugee population in the western region of Ethiopia was 379,622, broken down as follows: 247,143 in Itang, 76,204 in Fugnido, 35,075 in Dimma and 21,200 ex-Assosa refugees temporarily settled in Itang. Although the majority of these refugees are males (70 per cent), the number of females among the new arrivals is considerably higher than in previous years. Most of these refugees, traditionally semi-nomadic pastoralists, now reside in the sedentary conditions dictated by the camp life. Humanitarian assistance to Sudanese refugees continued under the 1989 General Programme. UNHCR spent $26.8 million on assistance to Sudanese refugees in 1989 with 76 per cent of this amount spent in the transport sector. In 1990 the allocation for Sudanese refugees is $22.4 million with a similar proportion of expenditure anticipated under the transport sector.

3. Despite the financial difficulties experienced in the last quarter of 1989, the assistance programme for Sudanese refugees in western Ethiopia was sustained at an acceptable standard. Thus there was a further reduction in morbidity, mortality and malnutrition rates to levels below the standards set for rural communities in the tropical and subtropical regions of Africa. Generally, mortality rates were kept below 0.05 per cent while malnutrition rates among children under five remained below 12 per cent throughout the year. This positive result was mainly due to adequate supply of basic food, a relatively efficient transport and logistics system managed by the Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) of the Federal Republic of Germany, which is the host Government's implementing partner. The expansion of storage capacity within and en route to the camps has also enhanced the buffer stocks.

4. The quality of drinking water remains a major challenge, particularly in view of the continued influx of Sudanese refugees. An emergency water supply system now operates in Dimma, while in Fugnido the number of operational boreholes in the camp increased from one to four. In an effort to provide an increased quantity of potable water, UNHCR started negotiations with UNICEF for the development of a comprehensive water supply system to meet the needs of the entire refugee population. This project will be funded from an Italian donation. Meanwhile, Africare has drilled, under contract, three out of an anticipated six boreholes in Itang.

5. Environmental health education, including malaria and vector control programmes was provided to refugees at regular intervals in all camps. Additional medical staff was provided by the Ministry of Health, which resulted in marked improvement in the health condition of refugees. Adequate numbers of refuse disposal pits were constructed, while household goods such as blankets, kitchen sets, jerrycans and washing soap were only distributed to the refugees in limited quantities. There was no significant supply of clothing or cloth to the refugees because of limited financial resources.

6. Some voluntary agencies, notably Radda Barnen and MSF (Belgium and Holland), made significant contributions to the community service, education and health sectors by assisting unaccompanied children and providing textbooks, teaching materials, sports equipment and constructing health clinics and the supervision of supplementary feeding centres.

7. Financial constraints have also prevented the expansion of relief-substitution activities. Nevertheless, attempts were made, successfully, to encourage the already established relief-substitution projects which included tailoring, shoe-making, carpentry, fishery and blacksmithing.

8. Programmes exclusively designed to benefit refugee women and children were not implemented because of severe financial constraints and the consequent reordering of priorities in favour of life-saving and life sustaining measures in the sectors of food, water, logistics and health. However, as women often bear the task of carrying water to their family shelters, the introduction of deep wells with hand or electric pumps and the addition of more storage tanks closer to their dwellings have reduced the distance they have to cover for this purpose. The introduction of wheat-flour into the general ration, whenever possible, and the provision of grinding mills when flour was unobtainable also reduced the need to pound the grain manually. The supplementary feeding programmes and mother-and-child health services were available for pregnant and nursing mothers and their children.

III. ASSISTANCE TO SOMALI REFUGEES

9. A steady influx of Somali refugees into eastern Ethiopia continued throughout 1989. A mass re-registration exercise, carried out in August 1989 in the five camps hosting Somali refugees, showed a population of 324,808 persons. During the last quarter of 1989, a new camp near the town of Aisha was established to assist the new group of Somalis, who by the end of 1989 numbered approximately 10,000. The

total population being assisted in the six camps by the end of June 1990 was approximately 360,000 refugees; 140,000 in the Aware camps (Camabokar, Rabasso and Daror), 10,000 in Aisha and 210,000 in the two camps at Hartisheik. A second attempt to re-register all Somali refugees in March 1990 was not successful due to various technical and human factors, although screening of new arrivals now takes place on a camp-by-camp basis. Another re-enumeration exercise, which will rely on exchanging new laminated ration cards for old ones, is planned shortly.

10. Despite UNHCR financial constraints which severely affected the refugee assistance programme in Ethiopia in 1989, UNHCR, together with the World Food Programme (WFP) and non-governmental organizations such as CARE, Médecins sans Frontières, OXFAM and Save the Children Fund, helped the Government of Ethiopia make significant progress in several areas.

11. The closure of the Harshin camp and the movement of the population to Hartisheik B, the re-registration of the Somali refugee population, the introduction of a new food distribution system and the institutionalization of a supplementary feeding programme for all vulnerable groups, ensured that the basic needs of the refugees were effectively met. The most significant measure of progress was the degree to which the health status of the Somali refugees improved: malnutrition was reduced from 15 per cent in mid-1989 to 8.5 per cent in May 1990. In 1989, WFP contributed 63,452 metric tonnes of food worth $US 16.5 million to Somali refugees. Despite concerted efforts to secure the total food requirements, however, there were significant shortfalls in 1989, mainly of nutritive non-cereal foodstuffs. WFP and UNHCR continue to collaborate to minimize these shortfalls but inadequate and irregular food supply threatens the gains made thus far in the health and nutritional status of the refugees.

12. Since the large influx of Somali refugees in mid-1988, an average of 800,000 litres of water have been transported by water tankers to some 210,000 refugees at the Hartisheik camps every day from Jijiga town wells, some 75 km away. After completing geological surveys in 1989, exploratory drilling is now taking place in the Jerrer Valley for a proposed piped water supply system for the Hartisheik camps. Until the Jerrer Valley water development project is successfully completed, probably in 1991, CARE will need to continue the transport of water from the Jijiga acquifer to Hartisheik. The assured capacity of this acquifer is still unknown and cannot be relied upon except as an interim measure. In Aware, refugees are totally dependent on rain water in earthdams and birkas for their water supply. Six earthdams have now been constructed to increase the quantity of water catchment. One water treatment plant has already been installed in Rabasso camp, and work is in progress to commission plants in Camaboker and Daror camps.

13. UNHCR spent $34.2 million in 1989 on assistance to the Somali refugees in eastern Ethiopia, and provided $6.2 million worth of food contributions to augment food provided by WFP. The current 1990 UNHCR budget is $25.8 million for an increasing number of refugees. Although every effort is being made to be cost-effective, the financial constraints are affecting the scope and quality of the assistance programme for refugees.

14. For the Somali refugees, voluntary repatriation is the most realistic and desirable durable solution. However, until conditions conducive to the achievement of this objective are available in Somalia, the refugees will continue to require care and maintenance assistance in Ethiopia. The hostile physical environment poses insuperable problems for any attempts towards their local settlement.

IV. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

15. The Administration for Refugee Affairs, a semi-autonomous body within the Ministry of Internal Affairs is the UNHCR's principal implementing partner in Ethiopia. This organization has the overall responsibility for the implementation and administration of refugee and returnee programmes in the country.

16. The number of non-governmental organizations and the scope of their activities increased significantly during 1989. In Itang and Fugnido, Radda Barnen, Africare and MSF (Belgium and Holland) now implement projects in the community services, water and health sectors respectively. In addition, the Government of Ethiopia appointed the Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) to manage the Transport Operation for Refugees. GTZ is the main implementing partner for UNHCR in the logistics sector in western Ethiopia. A number of non-governmental organizations continue to assist Somali refugees in eastern Ethiopia. These include CARE and OXFAM (UK) in the water sector, Médecins sans Frontières (Belgium and Holland) and Save the Children Fund (UK) in health related services. The Ethiopian Orthodox Church contributes to, and implements projects in favour of urban refugees in Addis Ababa.

17. In 1989, WFP contributed 145,893 metric tonnes of food to the Ethiopian programme. WFP participates directly in the management of specific aspects of the transport and logistics through the UNHCR-financed Refugee Logistic Unit. WFP is currently exploring the possibility, with the Ethiopian Government, of expanding its role and responsibilities within an integrated transport and logistics system for refugees and returnees. UNICEF has also donated supplies and equipment to the refugee programme in 1989.

V. RETURNEES FROM SOMALIA

18. The Gedo-Sidamo returnee operation, which commenced in December 1986, is now in its final phase. By the end of July a total of 13,036 former refugees had returned home to Ethiopia under the auspices of the UNHCR. Of this number, some 4,704 returnees were reintegrated in southern Ethiopia during 1989, while 2,060 returnees have so far been reintegrated between January and July 1990. Cash grants were given to assist returnees to purchase livestock and other household items. In addition, 2,180 units of agricultural hand tools were distributed to returnees in order to support their farming activities. In order to ensure adequate provision of potable water in their home, community boreholes were completed and commissioned. The construction of health clinics is in progress in the home villages of returnees as a means of sustaining their health.

19. A donation of $700,000 from the United States Government was used to launch the repatriation programme of 2,336 Ethiopians from Boroma, north west of Somalia. The funds were used inter alia, to establish a reception centre at Babile, with a total capacity of 500 persons. WFP has agreed to provide 246 metric tonnes of food for the returnees. Due to the security situation in north west Somalia, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has agreed to assist UNHCR in organizing and financing the transport and safe passage of the returnees from Boroma to Babile Reception Centre in Ethiopia. By the end of July 1990, some 1,212 returnees had been assisted with reintegration in the home areas. There are approximately 5,648 refugees who have been formally cleared by the Ethiopian Government for eventual repatriation. Subject to a concrete response to the special appeal, this group of persons should return home before the end of 1990.

20. In order to promote large-scale voluntary repatriation from Somalia to Ethiopia, a special appeal was launched on 16 March 1990. Some 107,000 Ethiopian refugees in southern Somalia have registered for voluntary repatriation and another group of approximately 60,000 persons currently residing in north-west Somalia, are expected to also register. The overall budget for 167,000 returnees is estimated to be some $28.3 million over a two-year period. The rhythm of operations will depend, however, on the response to the appeal.

VI. FINANCIAL DATA

21. UNHCR's total expenditure for General and Special Programmes in Ethiopia in 1989 amounted to $89,544,800. The approved General Programme appropriation for 1990 is $52,136,800. For 1991, the initial projected expenditure for General Programme amounts to $44,902,100. Expenditure levels for Special Programmes in 1990 and 1991 will be determined in view of contributions received.

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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

1. As in previous years, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees continued, in 1989 and 1990, to organize and implement programmes for educational and other appropriate assistance for South African and Namibian refugees in the southern Africa region and elsewhere. The underlying aim of this assistance was to enable the young refugees to acquire the basic knowledge and skills needed to make them productive and self-reliant in their countries of asylum, and also to enhance their potential to assume leadership roles upon their eventual repatriation.

2. UNHCR's educational programmes for South African and Namibian students were targeted at the primary and lower secondary levels, that is, up to "O" levels. Assistance beyond this level continued to be funded by the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa (UNETPSA) under the agreement of understanding between that Office and UNHCR. UNHCR, however, continued to assist financially student refugees of other nationalities studying at higher post-secondary education levels.

3. The educational assistance programmes were implemented either directly by UNHCR offices in the respective countries, or through other agencies. Some 212 Namibian refugee students and one South African refugee student were sponsored to study in West Africa at the lower secondary level. Some 600 South African refugee students and those of other nationalities were supported to study at various primary, vocational and secondary levels in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Zimbabwe. In Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, some 35 students of

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* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

other nationalities were sponsored to study at the university level. This assistance will continue through the 1990/91 academic year. The appropriation for educational assistance to Namibian and South African refugees in West Africa was $452,165 in 1989, while for 1990 this has been reduced to $207,700 in view of the repatriation of a number of the Namibian refugees during 1989/90 academic year.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees

Report of the Secretary-General

1. Following the conclusion of the International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees (ICIR), three meetings of the Steering Committee of that Conference have been held on the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action adopted at the Conference. Considerable progress has been registered on all aspects of the Comprehensive Plan of Action, except the issue of the return of non-refugees.

2. On departures, a public information campaign was conducted in northern Viet Nam to inform inhabitants about the situation of asylum-seekers in first asylum camps in the region, the establishment of procedures for the determination of refugee status and the limitation of resettlement opportunities only to those recognized as refugees. This campaign, together with increased voluntary repatriation of asylum-seekers from Hong Kong, contributed largely to the drastic reduction (97 per cent) in arrivals in Hong Kong during the first half of 1990. In the rest of the region, however, no significant change was noted in the number of arrivals and a public information campaign will be undertaken shortly in southern Viet Nam.

3. The practice of granting temporary refuge to asylum-seekers was generally respected throughout the region, although UNHCR received reports of denial of asylum and "redirection" of several thousand persons in part of the region. Procedures for the determination of refugee status were established in all countries of temporary refuge in the region, in accordance with international standards and in close collaboration with UNHCR at all stages of the process,

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

including appeals. UNHCR conducted a number of training/briefing sessions for government officials involved in the determination of refugee status and has an observer/adviser role in the procedure in each of the countries. Although there were some problems in the initial stages, these have now been generally overcome and UNHCR is very encouraged with the progress made so far.

4. Special procedures have been established with the assistance of UNHCR for unaccompanied minors and other vulnerable cases in all countries of first asylum in the region in order to ascertain the solution in the best interest of such persons. Considerable progress has also been made on the resettlement of the pre-cutoff date case-load. Although only 50 per cent of the case-load was to have been resettled by the end of June, to date over 80 per cent have been accepted or have departed for resettlement.

5. On voluntary repatriation, 3,345 Vietnamese have to date returned to Viet Nam from camps in the region, the majority from Hong Kong. The active promotion of voluntary repatriation by UNHCR has resulted in an increasing number of asylum-seekers submitting applications for voluntary repatriation. Initially Vietnamese consular missions to inverview candidates for return were made only to Hong Kong but in view of the increased number of applicants such missions are planned for Thailand and Indonesia and will be extended also to Malaysia and the Philippines.

6. At the last session of the Third Steering Committee, held at Geneva on 24 and 25 January 1990, participants agreed on all outstanding issues, including the principle of the return of non-refugees in a phased, orderly and safe manner, but were unable to reach consensus on a timetable for the implementation of return of those who do not volunteer. At the request of the Steering Committee, the High Commissioner intervened with the Governments that were unable to join the consensus.

7. Following such discussions, an informal meeting of the Steering Committee was held in Manila on 17 and 18 May 1990 in order to review, at a working level, aspects of the Comprehensive Plan of Action, which required further consolidation. During this meeting the first asylum countries issued a statement indicating that if there was no solution for non-refugees by 1 July 1990, either in terms of return to Viet Nam or the setting up of a regional holding centre for such persons, these Governments reserved the right to take unilateral action as they deemed necessary to safeguard their national interest, including the abandonment of first asylum.

8. Active discussions are currently under way at the highest level with all parties concerned to arrive at a solution that would preserve first asylum in the region. It is hoped that if sufficient progress is achieved in the negotiations a fourth meeting of the Steering Committee can be convened in August to resolve the outstanding issues.

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OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

International Conference on Central American Refugees

Report of the Secretary-General

1. Since the International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA) took place in Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989, and at the General Assembly's request (A/44/139, para. 4) within the framework of the emergency programme of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America (A/42/949, annex), UNHCR and UNDP have provided technical and material support for the finalization of the development and reconstruction projects presented to the Conference by the seven affected Governments of Central America, Belize and Mexico.

2. In compliance with the Concerted Plan of Action adopted at the Conference (A/44/527), a governmental "National Committee" was formed in each affected country to define official priorities regarding the linkage of development projects for uprooted populations to their countries' national plans, as well as to co-ordinate preparation for the First International Meeting of the CIREFCA Follow-Up Committee, held at United Nations Headquarters on 27 and 28 June 1990. Also, in compliance with the Plan of Action, representatives of donor Governments, non-governmental organizations, the affected Governments, UNDP and UNHCR work together in each country in a "Support Group" which serves as a forum for sharing of information and viewpoints regarding project design and implementation.

3. Invited by the Secretary-General, who opened the International Meeting, as well as the High Commissioner, who also addressed it, 72 Member and Observer States, 59 non-governmental organizations, 14 organizations of the United Nations system and three other international organizations gathered to review the progress reports of the seven affected Governments on the application of the Concerted Plan

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

of Action in their respective countries, as well as to show their diplomatic, political and financial support for the CIREFCA process as it enters the crucial stage of project implementation.

4. Contributions towards the financing of projects presented within the CIREFCA framework, or announced within the spirit of the Meeting, amounted to $156.2 million. 1/ This amount includes contributions to the 59 CIREFCA projects to be implemented jointly or separately by the CIREFCA actors who comprise the respective Support Groups as well as to UNHCR General Programme projects already in progress, CIAV, 2/ ONUVEN, 3/ and ONUCA 4/ in addition to projects being proposed and implemented by other international organizations within the spirit of CIREFCA.

5. The Meeting adopted by acclamation the "Declaration of the First International Meeting of the Follow-Up Committee of the International Conference on Central American Refugees". 5/ In addition to supporting a strengthening of the mechanisms set in motion by the Conference Declaration and Concerted Plan of Action (A/44/523, annex), in particular the Support Group, the Meeting's Declaration calls for the highlighting of the following considerations in development-related projects for uprooted persons in the region: participation of women, physical and intellectual development of children, conservation of the ethnic and cultural values of the beneficiary groups, and protection of the environment.

6. It also recognizes the importance of the role played by the non-governmental organizations as well as the affected populations in the needs-identification, planning and implementation stages of the CIREFCA projects. This concern was echoed by several donor countries in their statements of support, as was their satisfaction at the repatriation of over 16,000 Salvadorian and Nicaraguan refugees since the CIREFCA Conference in 1989 as well as their preoccupation regarding the security of the affected populations, in particular returnees. On 26 June 1990, in keeping with commitments made in the Concerted Plan of Action, the Belizean Government became the 107th party to ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees 6/ and its 1967 Protocol. In July 1990, the Mexican Congress amended its Migration Law to include the concept of "refugee", using the expanded definition included in the 1984 Declaration of Cartagena. 7/

7. The Meeting's President, Costa Rican Vice-President Arnoldo Lopez Echandi, stated in his opening remarks that, at every Central American summit meeting held to date, solving the problems of uprooted populations has been emphasized as a sine qua non for the achievement of a firm and lasting peace in the region. For this reason, in the International Meeting's final Declaration, the 72 Governments present requested the Secretary-General, the Office of the UNHCR and UNDP to continue their support to the affected Governments, in particular through the work of the CIREFCA Joint Support Unit.

Notes

1/ The 59 proposals presented to the International Meeting budgeted a total of $161 million. These proposals, when added to the PRODERE (Development Programme for Displaced Persons, Refugees and Returnees in Central America) projects and to other CIREFCA-related initiatives, total $289 million, a significant reduction in the $393 million requested at the 1989 CIREFCA Conference. For greater detail, see A/42/949, annex I.

2/ CIAV (the International Verification and Support Commission), based on the Tela Plan as created by the Presidents of Central America where they asked the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the OAS Secretary-General to carry out the demobilization and repatriation or relocation of the Nicaraguan Resistance and their families. (See A/44/451-S/20778, annex I.)

3/ ONUVEN (the United Nations Observer Mission to Verify the Elections in Nicaragua) (A/44/375).

4/ ONUCA (the United Nations Observer Group in Central America) was set up to verify the security provisions of the Esquipulas II peace plan (Security Council resolution 644 (1989)).

5/ CIREFCA/CS/90/10.

6/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 20 (A/1775), p. 48.

7/ "[P]ersons who have fled their country because their lives, safety or freedom have been threatened by generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violation of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order." Cartagena de Indias, 22 November 1984.

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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Developing human resources for development

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report has been prepared in pursuance of paragraph 18 of General Assembly resolution 44/213 of 22 December 1989, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-fifth session a report on human resources development, including an assessment of the negative impact of the current economic situation facing developing countries on their efforts for human resources development, recommendations for policy measures to promote human resources development in developing countries and ways and means of increasing the support of the international community, in particular developed countries, for human resources development in developing countries, taking into account, inter alia, the report requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1989/120 of 28 July 1989 and the results of the World Conference on Education for All, to be held at Bangkok in March 1990.

2. There is no agreed definition of human resource development - or human development, as it will also be referred to in the present report - but there may be no great need for one, as there is a large and implicit consensus on its fundamental components. In many respects the emphasis on the human condition comes closer to general ideas about the purpose of development than strictly economic measures such as gross domestic product per capita.

3. Generally, however, most measures of human development show a very strong relationship with the level of economic development. As seen in table 1, the countries of the world in which life expectancy at birth is 70 years or more are nearly all, with a small number of interesting exceptions, industrialized and developed countries; whereas life expectancy in developing countries is below 70 years and in the poorest countries even below 50 years.

4. Similarly, adult literacy rates are close to 100 per cent in all developed countries. Among developing countries, more than 90 per cent of the adult population in eight countries, all in Latin America, with the exception of Thailand, were literate (see table 2), but in contrast, in 11 developing countries in Africa, in Nepal and Pakistan in Asia and Yemen in Western Asia, less than 30 per cent of the adult population was literate. Among adult females, illiteracy was even more widespread. In 24 developing countries, with 23 per cent of the world's female population, adult female literacy rates were below 30 per cent (see table 3). This group of countries includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan in Asia, Yemen in Western Asia and 17 countries in Africa.

5. These aspects of human resources development reinforce each other. Literate parents - especially mothers - tend to know more about hygiene, nutrition and medical care and help reduce infant mortality and thus raise the average expectation of life at birth. Of the 27 countries in table 1, where the average expectation of life is less than 50 years, in 16 of them female adult literacy is less than 30 per cent. Better nutrition and lower morbidity in smaller families provide opportunities for regular attendance at school and the better exploitation of opportunities for education. For policy purposes, the association is instructive. Policies to improve health and nutrition conditions are likely to be

Table 1. Average expectancy of life at birth (1985-1990)

70 years and more	60-69 years	50-59 years	40-49 years
Albania	Algeria	Bangladesh	Afghanistan
Argentina	Brazil	Bolivia	Angola
Australia	Burma	Botswana	Benin
Austria	Cape Verde	Cameroon	Bhutan
Bahrain	China	Comoros	Burkina Faso
Barbados	Colombia	Côte d'Ivoire	Burundi
Belgium	Dominican Republic	Gabon	Cambodia
Bulgaria	Ecuador	Ghana	Central African Republic
Canada	Egypt	Haiti	Chad
Chile	El Salvador	India	Congo
Costa Rica	Guatemala	Indonesia	Djibouti
Cuba	Guyana	Kenya	Equatorial Guinea
Cyprus	Honduras	Lesotho	Ethiopia
Czechoslovakia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Liberia	Gambia
Denmark	Iraq	Madagascar	Guinea
Fiji	Jordan	Namibia	Guinea-Bissau
Finland	Lebanon	Nepal	Lao People's Democratic Republic
France	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Nigeria	Malawi
German Democratic Republic	Malaysia	Oman	Mali
Germany, Federal Republic of	Mauritius	Pakistan	Mauritania
Greece	Mexico	Papua New Guinea	Mozambique
Hungary	Mongolia	Swaziland	Niger
Iceland	Morocco	Togo	Rwanda
Ireland	Nicaragua	Uganda	Senegal
Israel	Paraguay	United Republic of Tanzania	Sierra Leone
Italy	Peru	Yemen	Somalia
Jamaica	Philippines	Zaire	Sudan
Japan	Qatar	Zambia	
Kuwait	Saudi Arabia	Zimbabwe	
Luxembourg	South Africa		
Malta	Suriname		
Netherlands	Syrian Arab Republic		
New Zealand	Thailand		
Norway	Tunisia		
Panama	Turkey		
Poland	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		
Portugal	Venezuela		
Romania	Viet Nam		
Singapore			
Spain			
Sri Lanka			
Sweden			
Switzerland			
Trinidad and Tobago			
United Arab Emirates			
United Kingdom			
United States of America			
Uruguay			
Yugoslavia			
Group population (thousands) 987 957		2 157 815	1 435 332	180 299
Percentage of world population 20.35		44.46	29.57	3.71

Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects 1988 (Sales No. ST/ESA/SER.A/106).

Table 2. Adult literacy rates in developing countries (around 1985)

90 per cent and more	60-89 per cent	30-59 per cent	Less than 30 per cent
Argentina	Bahrain	Algeria	Afghanistan
Chile	Bolivia	Angola	Benin
Costa Rica	Botswana	Bangladesh	Burkina Faso
Guyana	Brazil	Burundi	Chad
Mexico	China	Cameroon	Gambia
Suriname	Colombia	Cape Verde	Guinea
Thailand	Congo	Central African Republic	Mali
Trinidad and Tobago	Dominican Republic	Côte d'Ivoire	Nepal
	Ecuador	Democratic Yemen a/	Niger
	El Salvador	Egypt	Pakistan
	Ethiopia	Equatorial Guinea	Senegal
	Fiji	Ghana	Sierra Leone
	Gabon	Guatemala	Somalia
	Honduras	Guinea-Bissau	Yemen a/
	Indonesia	Haiti	
	Iraq	India	
	Jordan	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	
	Kuwait	Kenya	
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Liberia	
	Lebanon	Malawi	
	Lesotho	Morocco	
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Mozambique	
	Madagascar	Nigeria	
	Malaysia	Papua New Guinea	
	Mauritius	Rwanda	
	Nicaragua	Togo	
	Panama	Tunisia	
	Paraguay	Uganda	
	Peru		
	Philippines		
	Portugal		
	Singapore		
	Sri Lanka		
	Swaziland		
	Syrian Arab Republic		
	Turkey		
	Venezuela		
	Zaire		
	Zambia		
	Zimbabwe		
Group population (thousands)	178 587	1 765 773	1 247 777	196 037
Percentage of world population	3.68	36.38	25.71	4.04

Source: Compendium of statistics on illiteracy, No. 30 (UNESCO) and the World Population Prospects 1988.

a/ On 22 May 1990, Democratic Yemen and Yemen merged to form a single State.

Table 3. Adult female literacy rates in developing countries (around 1985)

90 per cent and more	60-89 per cent	30-59 per cent	Less than 30 per cent
Argentina	Bahrain	Algeria	Afghanistan
Costa Rica	Bolivia	Cameroon	Bangladesh
Guyana	Botswana	Cape Verde	Benin
Suriname	Brazil	China	Burkina Faso
Trinidad and Tobago	Colombia	Congo	Burundi
	Dominican Republic	Côte d'Ivoire	Central African Republic
	Ecuador	Egypt	Chad
	El Salvador	Gabon	Democratic Yemen
	Fiji	Ghana	Gambia
	Indonesia	Guatemala	Guinea
	Iraq	Haiti	Guinea-Bissau
	Jordan	Honduras	India
	Kuwait	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Liberia
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Kenya	Mali
		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Morocco
	Lebanon	Mali	Mozambique
	Lesotho	Nigeria	Nepal
	Madagascar	Papua New Guinea	Niger
	Malaysia	Rwanda	Pakistan
	Mauritius	Syrian Arab Republic	Senegal
	Mexico	Tunisia	Sierra Leone
	Panama	Uganda	Somalia
	Paraguay	Zaire	Togo
	Peru		Yemen
	Philippines		
	Portugal		
	Singapore		
	Sri Lanka		
	Swaziland		
	Thailand		
	Turkey		
	Venezuela		
	Yugoslavia		
	Zambia		
	Zimbabwe		
Total female population (thousands)	17 852	380 695	699 282	542 119
Percentage of world female population	0.74	15.78	28.98	22.47

Source: Compendium of statistics on illiteracy, No. 30 (UNESCO) and the World Population Prospects 1988.

greatly reinforced by policies to make women literate. Literate parents have smaller families and more healthy children who make more productive use of opportunities for education.

6. Education has a pivotal role. It makes one literate and thus competent to receive information, to communicate with other agents active in economic and social life and to participate in the political life of the community. Education is also the principal means of acquiring skills, required in economies as they grow and diversify. Education is also expected to provide the capacity to adapt to changes in economy and society by making one capable of amassing new knowledge and skills and seizing new opportunities for improvement. Although education is acquired mostly in the early stages of one's life, in periods of rapid change in technology the learning of new skills in adult life becomes especially important. And in societies where adult literacy is low, adult education programmes function to make them literate.

7. With universal primary education effective over several decades, the employed labour force in developed countries is virtually all literate (see table 4). Proportions ranging from 6 per cent in Austria to 23 per cent in the United States of America have had university education. In contrast, the proportion of the labour force that had not had formal education is very high in Haiti (73 per cent), India (67 per cent), Bangladesh (62 per cent), Côte d'Ivoire (59 per cent), Mozambique (58 per cent), Morocco (56 per cent) and Egypt (53 per cent). Among developing countries the proportion who have had education at a level higher than secondary exceeds 10 per cent in the Philippines, Peru and Cuba. The instruction in these contrasting - and admittedly uncertain - figures is not that developing countries should have some 10 per cent or more of their labour force educated to a level beyond the secondary level. The patterns of education in the labour force in developed countries correspond to patterns of production and consumption in these societies which are several generations out in the future compared to that in most developing countries. Requirements of high priority in most developing countries would be education and skills required to produce more food, clothing, shelter and to build roads, irrigation and power systems and sewerage facilities together with other parts of the infrastructure to enable the production of these primary requirements.

8. The consequences of a lower level of human resources development is low productivity of labour. 1/ However, it is important to bear in mind that the lower labour productivity in developing countries is also and more directly attributable to distinctly lower volumes of physical capital - roads, power grids, factories, equipment - with which they work. So that while the development of human resources is necessary for raising labour productivity it is by itself insufficient in the absence of physical infrastructure and equipment.

9. Among developing countries as a group, human resources development is low in Africa and South Asia (except Sri Lanka) and high in Latin America, with the rest of Asia occupying an intermediate position.

Table 4. Estimates of educational composition of labour force in selected countries

(Percentage of the labour force)

	Year	No education	Primary		Secondary		Higher
			Incomplete	Complete	Incomplete	Complete	
Developing countries							
Argentina	1980	4.7	24.9	34.8	17.7	9.5	8.4
Bangladesh	1981	62.4	15.9	4.1	10.7	5.5	1.5
Brazil	1980	24.7	35.3	7.9	19.6	6.6	5.9
Chile	1981	4.1	32.2	18.8	24.4	12.2	8.3
China	1982	28.3	13.1	21.3	25.8	10.7	0.9
Colombia	1978	16.3	31.3	23.6	9.2	14.9	4.7
Côte d'Ivoire	1978	59.2	3.1	18.0	14.4	5.3	0.0
Cuba	1981	4.2	23.5	22.6	29.0	8.9	11.9
Ecuador	1982	16.2	13.9	37.0	13.5	10.8	8.5
Egypt	1976	53.2	19.3	10.1	5.6	6.7	5.1
Guyana	1982	17.6	0.0	34.2	41.7	1.2	5.3
Haiti	1982	72.9	15.5	3.4	3.5	4.0	0.8
India	1981	66.6	14.5	6.9	4.9	3.9	3.2
Indonesia	1978	31.6	23.1	35.7	5.3	3.8	0.5
Kenya	1980	48.9	16.0	24.9	4.0	5.8	0.4
Malaysia	1980	17.9	17.1	23.4	22.9	16.1	2.6
Mexico	1977	26.9	28.8	26.9	8.9	3.2	5.2
Morocco	1982	56.4	12.9	8.8	14.9	5.1	1.9
Mozambique	1980	57.7	28.2	11.4	2.5	0.2	0.1
Peru	1981	13.5	20.7	26.2	12.9	14.6	12.1
Philippines	1980	7.8	21.3	27.4	15.1	12.7	15.7
Republic of Korea	1980	14.8	1.1	33.2	18.5	23.4	9.1
Singapore	1980	21.9	3.0	46.4	18.4	6.3	4.0
Sri Lanka	1981	8.5	12.7	35.9	38.3	2.8	1.8
Turkey	1980	16.1	10.3	50.4	9.8	8.9	4.5
Venezuela	1979	15.9	24.8	24.8	17.1	11.1	6.3
Zambia	1979	20.2	38.4	13.8	6.3	20.2	1.1
Developed countries	1987						
Austria					31.4	62.4	6.2
Canada					23.8	61.5	14.7
Germany, Federal Republic of					22.5	71.2	6.3
Japan					29.2	56.3	14.5
Spain					58.6	36.4	5.0
Sweden					44.1	44.8	11.1
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland					56.2	26.8	17.0
United States of America					16.4	60.2	23.4

Source: For developing countries, G. Psacharopoulos and A. M. Arriagada, "The educational composition of the labour force: An international comparison", International Labour Review, vol. 125, No. 5, Sept./Oct. 1986, ILO, Geneva. For developed countries, OECD Employment Outlook, July 1989 (OECD, Paris).

II. POLICIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

A. Priorities, equity and efficiency

10. Fundamental questions in respect of policies for the development of human resources arise with the allocation of resources for health, nutrition and education. These resources are raised either through public sector institutions, church and other voluntary organizations or on private initiative. Domestic resources for human resources development are supplemented by resources from overseas. Although resources from abroad are small in proportion, they are essential to provide some specialized teachers and other skilled personnel, to inject new perceptions and practices, and to introduce new equipment and technology.

11. On the disbursal of resources so raised, perhaps the most vexing questions relate to their distribution. The distribution must satisfy both equity and efficiency considerations and be politically viable. First, there are the questions of distribution between rural and urban areas, the larger proportion of the population, except in Latin America, living in rural areas, but the better organized and politically more vocal groups living in urban areas. The same issue arises where some regions within an economy, for historical reasons or due to scarcity of other infrastructure, are less well endowed with facilities for human resources development than others. There is also the problem of providing equal access to these services by males and females.

12. These considerations are all bound up with providing access to services for people in different social strata in each community.

13. Many of these questions of distribution are intimately tied up with decisions regarding the way resources are disbursed to provide various components of health, nutrition and education programmes. The allocation of resources between public health and curative medicine and between primary health care and other health services affects the distribution of health services between rural and urban areas and among different income strata. Allocating expenditure for nutrition to pregnant and lactating mothers, infants and young children rather than to adult workers in urban industry can bring about major improvements in human resources development. The distribution of educational resources among primary, secondary and tertiary levels is of crucial importance, not only because of the overwhelming value of primary education but also because in most countries the continuing growth of primary and secondary education depends on the availability of graduates from their own tertiary institutions. Further, decisions regarding the allocation of resources between general and technical education, especially at the secondary and tertiary levels, will bear on the fit between the output of the educational system and the skill requirements of the economy.

14. The efficiency with which resources are used for human development depends on several decisions taken by societies. The ways of raising resources are themselves important. Individuals or families paying from their own resources for services they obtain generally would not permit waste. The expenditure of resources provided from a distant source, such as a central government, tends to receive less close scrutiny. However, services such as public health are public goods and

cannot be provided or paid for privately. Others such as primary education bring such large benefits to society at large in contrast to the individual or family receiving that education, relying only on the private sale and purchase of these services would deny societies large benefits. Finally, in the highly structured societies of most developing countries only a small minority would acquire these services if the provision were left entirely to private sector initiatives. Therefore, it is sometimes necessary to split the decisions as to who finances the expenditure and who manages and controls the institutions that provide services. There has been growing enthusiasm for a larger degree of local control and management to increase the accountability of those providing these services and thereby promote efficiency in resources use, while financing is provided from a central source.

15. The efficiency of resource use is also affected by the mix of inputs used to provide these services. In education, a central decision is that between teachers and teaching material including textbooks, equipment and such simple requisites as chalk and blackboards. Levels of education reached by teachers and the skills acquired by them determine, in part, the quality of instruction they impart. If fairly simple structures are used to provide educational facilities, a given volume of capital expenditure on education can be more widely spread. In providing health services an important question is the sort of skills that medical practitioners acquire in the course of their training. High levels of skills obtained over long periods of intensive and costly training are often at the expense of simple and widely used skills acquired over short periods of time at a fraction of the costs required for the alternative.

16. The acquisition of skills adds to the mobility of labour between economies. Those with skills marketable at higher prices in high-wage economies will leave the low-wage economies although their contribution to the development of the latter economies may be greater than in the former. With the emerging shortages of labour in several developed countries, there will be strong incentives for trained workers from developing countries to migrate to developed countries, attracted by high wages. Among developing countries a similar pattern of migration to higher-wage economies has been evident in the past and is likely to continue. Raising salaries of skilled people to keep them from leaving will conflict with egalitarian ambitions but in an open world economy that will be inevitable.

B. Allocation of resources

17. Human resources development has not received the same priority in all developing countries. Estimates of total health expenditures in developing countries range from 2 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in the poorest countries to about 5 per cent of GDP in the middle-income countries. The share of these expenditures accounted for by Government ranges from 30 to 70 per cent, with government expenditure representing a smaller proportion of the total in poorer countries. 2/ Table 5 contains figures showing the percentage of expenditure on primary education and health in a number of developing countries in 1985. Although a very high degree of accuracy cannot be vouchsafed for these figures, the general conclusion one can reach is not vitiated thereby. Countries on the left side of the table, which spent much larger proportions of their GNP on primary education and health services, have achieved a higher level of literacy and average expectation of life at birth than those on the right side.

Table 5. Expenditure on primary education and health as a percentage of GNP, 1985

Primary education

Botswana	2.8	Ghana	0.7
Chile	2.2	Haiti	0.6
Costa Rica	1.5	India	1.2
Thailand	2.0	Nepal	1.0
Tunisia	2.3	Pakistan	0.7

Health

Chile	2.1	Burkina Faso	0.9
Malaysia	1.8	Ethiopia	1.2
Mauritius	2.1	India	0.3
Sri Lanka	1.3	Pakistan	0.2

Source: World Development Report 1990, p. 46.

18. In the early 1980s, government and private expenditure on health in developing countries averaged $9 per capita in low-income countries and $31 in middle-income countries. These figures should be compared with an average of $670 in developed countries. 3/ Public expenditure per capita ranged between $0.80 and $16 in 29 low-income countries, with about half of them spending $3 or less, while for 39 lower middle-income countries it ranged between $4 and $67, with about half of them spending $12 or less. 4/

19. In most developing countries, a part of the health services is provided by the private sector and is privately financed. In Indonesia, Malaysia, Peru and Thailand, private physicians account for at least 25 per cent of outpatients. In the Republic of Korea and the Philippines, as many as 40 per cent of visits are to private physicians, even in rural areas. 3/ The private sector expanded in the 1980s. In Jamaica and Sri Lanka, where there have been marked successes in providing public health services, private practice provision has been encouraged in recent years. In Malaysia, the proportion of physicians in private practice rose from 43.2 per cent of all physicians in 1975 to 52 per cent in 1983 and 55 per cent in 1985. In Sri Lanka, investment in public sector hospital beds stagnated during the 1980s while the number of private sector hospital beds appears to have at least doubled. In Indonesia, about half of all hospitals and 30 per cent of beds are private, 17 per cent of the country's physicians and 15 per cent of its nursing and paramedical staff were employees of private hospitals in 1985.

20. In many developing countries, households spend 2 to 5 per cent of their annual income on health care. 3/ Expenditure by individuals account for over 70 per cent of total health expenditures in Bangladesh, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, the Syrian Arab Republic and Thailand and less than 30 per cent in a number of African countries. Private payments by individuals account, on average, for more than half of all health spending in developing countries, compared to less than one quarter in developed countries. Spending on non-governmental health care consists mostly of fees for services and payments for drugs. 5/

21. User fees for services provided in government facilities are low in most developing countries. Revenue from user fees as a percentage of total governmental expenditure on health services in the early 1980s ranged from 2 per cent in Pakistan to 17.4 per cent in Colombia, the average for developing countries being 7 per cent. Only a few countries recover more than 15 per cent of health expenditure through fees. In China, hospitals recover about three quarters of their operating costs through user fees and payments for drugs.

22. The impact of adverse economic conditions in developing countries in the 1980s, especially in Africa and Latin America, has been to make it more difficult to allocate resources to human development than earlier. In sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America there were substantial declines in real per capita spending on education and health in the early 1980s. 6/ The fall in levels of income, assistance from abroad, government revenues and changes in priorities in government expenditure all contributed to reduce government expenditure on social services including nutrition, education and health. In Africa, and in Latin America and the Caribbean, in six out of eight countries for which there were data, the proportion of government expenditure on social services fell between 1981 and 1985 (see A/45/137-E/1990/35, sect. III). The drop was precipitous between 1981 and 1987 in Mexico (from 39 per cent to 18 per cent), in Brazil (from 46 per cent to 33 per cent), in the United Republic of Tanzania (from 22 per cent to 16 per cent) and in Togo (from 34 per cent to 24 per cent). There were significant reductions in Uganda and Zambia. Government real expenditure per person on social services fell 44 per cent between 1980 and 1984 in Madagascar, 48 per cent between 1980 and 1985 in Senegal and 62 per cent between 1980 and 1986 in Somalia. 7/

23. Public current expenditure in real terms on education per student at almost all levels fell during the first part of the 1980s in Africa and Latin America (see table 6).

24. Worsening economic conditions and tight government budgets in the 1980s in many African countries, including Ghana, Liberia, Mali and the United Republic of Tanzania, have caused enrolments at the primary levels to fail to keep pace with the qualifying age cohorts. 8/

25. From 1980 to 1984, expenditure on health per capita fell in 14 countries of Latin America for which there are data. Per capita expenditures on health fell in 7 out of 15 countries in Africa, in 3 out of 7 countries in the Middle East, and in 4 out of 12 countries in South and East Asia, where data are available only for 1979-1983. 9/

Table 6. Public current expenditure per student

(1980 United States dollars)

	First level		Second level		Third level	
	1980	1985	1980	1985	1980	1985
World total a/	179	191	523	549	2 859	2 792
Developing countries	95	92	168	154	771	641
North Africa	166	178	610	424	982	998
Sub-Saharan Africa a/	63	62	210	198	2 915	1 940
South Asia	20	31	40	63	128	220
East Asia (newly industrialized countries)	200	360	211	325	514	473
Other East Asia	68	94	103	125	197	170
West Asia	369	200	737	456	2 652	1 861
Latin America and the Caribbean	187	171	229	176	1 439	1 132
China	10	17	27	51	914	1 144
Least developed countries	27	30	92	89	807	343
Developed market economy countries	1 239	1 469	2 156	2 180	4 282	4 710
Eastern Europe and USSR	714	768	617	617	3 177	3 546

Source: Department of International Economic and Social Affairs.

Note: Country group expenditures are averages of the individual country expenditures weighted by the number of students at the respective levels.

a/ Excluding Nigeria.

26. Central government expenditure on health as a percentage of total government expenditure in developing countries fell between 1972 and 1987 (see table 7). The proportion fell in 9 out of 12 countries in Africa, in 6 out of 10 countries in Asia, in 7 out of 11 countries in Latin America, and in 1 of 4 in Western Asia. In Africa there was an increase in Botswana, Ghana and Malawi, in Latin America in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica and Panama and in Asia in the Republic of Korea, the Philippines and Thailand and slightly in Indonesia. The drop was steep in Kenya (from 7.80 per cent to 6.08 per cent), Nigeria (from 3.60 per cent to 0.78 per cent), Zambia (from 7.40 per cent to 4.71 per cent), Myanmar (from 6.10 per cent to 4.42 per cent), Bolivia (from 6.30 per cent to 1.89 per cent), El Salvador (from 10.10 per cent to 7.38 per cent), and Mexico (from 5.10 per cent to 1.27 per cent).

27. In many developing countries, in particular in Africa and Latin America, religious missions and other non-profit groups are important providers of health services. Religious missions are particularly effective as informal local health organizations. Church-related health services are often multidimensional and involve hospital-based services with outreach clinics. In Malawi, the Private Hospital Association of Malawi which is an important provider of health services, is made up largely of church organizations. Of the country's 44 hospitals, excluding 2 regional hospitals, 20 are run by the Association, and contain 38 per cent of all hospital beds in the country. 10/

28. In developing countries, about one seventh of the children are in private schools. At the primary level this proportion is about 12 per cent and at the secondary level 28 per cent. 11/ While resources from the private sector augment public sector resources for education, there are two dangers. The first is that those with capacity to pay because of private means will acquire further income-earning assets in the form of education and professional skills that similarly placed persons without private financial means cannot. The second is that those outside the State system may command more resources and resources of superior quality and thus gain a march over others. In both instances, the results would add to existing inequity. A scheme of scholarships awarded on the basis of merit and economic need would substantially reduce the inequity in these processes. However, children from affluent homes tend to have such a marked edge over those from deprived homes that the iniquitous consequences of these arrangements are unlikely to be eliminated.

29. If human resources development efforts are to pick up momentum in developing countries, the revenue situation of these countries has to be eased and they also have to allocate more resources for nutrition, health and education, at the expense especially of military expenditure, which is quite substantial in several developing countries. 12/ The resumption of growth in Africa and Latin America would facilitate the provision of larger resources for human resources development.

Table 7. Central government expenditure on health as a percentage of total expenditure

Developing countries	1972	1987
Africa		
Botswana	6.10	7.44
Burkina Faso	8.20	5.22
Ethiopia	5.70	3.56
Ghana	6.30	8.28
Kenya	7.90	6.08
Malawi	5.50	5.90
Mauritius	10.30	7.56
Morocco	4.80	3.04
Nigeria	3.60	0.78
Tunisia	7.40	5.93
Uganda	5.30	2.39 a/
Zambia	7.40	4.71
Asia		
Indonesia	1.40	1.47
Republic of Korea	1.20	2.35
Malaysia	6.80	4.80
Myanmar	6.10	4.95
Nepal	4.70	4.42
Pakistan	1.10	0.88 a/
Philippines	3.20	4.57
Singapore	4.50	3.59
Sri Lanka	6.40	5.42
Thailand	3.70	6.08
Western Asia		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3.60	6.05 a/
Kuwait	5.50	7.60
Oman	5.90	4.76
Syrian Arab Republic	1.40	1.55
Latin America		
Argentina	0.00	2.12
Bolivia	6.30	1.89 a/
Brazil	6.70	9.51
Chile	8.20	6.31
Costa Rica	3.80	19.34 a/
El Salvador	10.10	7.38
Mexico	5.10	1.27
Panama	15.10	16.71
Peru	6.10	5.77
Uruguay	1.60	4.77 a/
Venezuela	11.70	10.02 a/

Source: IMF, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, vols. VII and XIII, 1983 and 1989.

a/ 1986 data.

/...

C. Allocation within each sector of the economy

30. Patterns of allocation within each sector of the economy also affect the outcome of human resources development policies. The World Bank estimates that on average 70 to 85 per cent of the total expenditure on health in developing countries is devoted to curative care, between 10 to 20 per cent is spent on preventive care and the remaining 5 per cent to 10 per cent is spent on public health services such as mosquito control and health education. 13/

31. Government health budgets are heavily biased towards urban hospital-based care. It has been estimated that urban hospitals, usually serving a small proportion of the public, consume 70 per cent of government expenditure on health. 14/ In Brazil, for example, almost 80 per cent of the national health budget goes to hospital care in urban areas, mainly in the south of the country, while rates of illness and infant mortality in the north-east are among the highest in the world. The Niger devotes 50 per cent of the government health budget to hospital services in urban areas, 40 per cent to provincial facilities in main towns, and only 10 per cent to rural areas, where 80 per cent of the population lives. 15/ An alternative pattern of expenditure where more resources would be spent on preventive and community services would help reduce morbidity and mortality rates much faster, as has happened in several developing countries, including China, Costa Rica and Sri Lanka.

32. In education, the problem is the allocation of resources among different levels of education. A high proportion of expenditure on education at the tertiary level, when literacy rates are very low, perpetuates a low level of human resources development in the population, while a small proportion of the population benefits. Countries where rates of literacy and enrolment at primary level are low but which still spend large proportions of their current education expenditure on higher education include Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Haiti, Bangladesh and Pakistan (see A/45/137-E/1990/35, sect. II.F). Twenty-two per cent of West Africa's education budget is reported to be allocated for higher education to benefit two per cent of the relevant age group. 16/

33. At some stage in the development of the education system of a country, it becomes distinctly necessary to expand tertiary education. The necessity for this arises from the fact that graduates of tertiary institutions comprise teachers at both tertiary and other levels. In that sense the output of tertiary institutions assumes the nature of a machine tools industry, which is necessary to raise the output of other capital equipment which help produce consumer goods. However, a persistently excessive output over long periods of time from tertiary institutions cannot be justified on these grounds.

34. A more rational allocation of resources would significantly contribute to raising the levels of literacy in these countries. Considerations of equality, accountability and mechanisms for the distribution of resources between and within the different levels of education are high on the educational and political agenda of several developing countries. 17/

35. In the allocation of resources in education, more than 90 per cent of the current expenditure is often devoted to teachers' wages. In low-income countries, expenditure on teaching materials is reported to be less than 3 per cent of current expenditure. In the Central African Republic, the average student-to-textbook ratio was between 10 and 20 to 1. In Brazil in the early 1980s, only 23 per cent of all schools had received a grade one textbook. In the Dominican Republic fewer than 20 per cent of eighth grade students in public schools had mathematics textbooks. In the Philippines in 1983 only 32 per cent of grade five science teachers used textbooks frequently. 16/

36. In the provision of health services, the comparable competition is between medical personnel, equipment and drugs. Expensive drugs tend to crowd out inexpensive yet commonly required drugs for the treatment of widely prevalent illnesses. Reductions in import capacity during the 1980s in many developing countries have made these situations even more severe than earlier. A more rational allocation of reduced resources could raise levels of efficiency in human resource development significantly.

37. Economic crises and successive cuts in government expenditure have contributed to a marked decline in living condition of all including teachers. In Mexico, teachers lost about 40 per cent of the purchasing power of their wages from 1979 to 1984. In Peru, teachers lost 35 per cent of theirs between 1974 and 1980 and in Bolivia teachers lost 65 per cent between 1980 and 1985. 18/ In the Philippines, the Government recently doubled teachers' salaries, notwithstanding which they may yet not receive a wage sufficient to pull them above the official poverty line. In some African countries, the salaries of teachers, like those of other government employees, have not been adjusted for inflation and have decreased substantially in real terms over the last 5 to 15 years, and in more and more countries they are paid late. Teachers at all levels have become more concerned with making a living than with teaching. Some take up a second or a third job. In urban areas, teachers open up small enterprises; in rural areas, they spend more time on their farming plots. Consequently less time is spent on preparing for classes and on correcting homework, contributing to a growing lack of efficiency in educational institutions.

38. The policies and practices in several developing countries have led to a pattern of public expenditure on human resources development that benefits those in higher income brackets more than those in the lower. It is reported that in Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Uruguay people in the top one fifth of the income distribution received more than 50 per cent of the subsidies for higher education, while the poorest one fifth received less than 10 per cent. There is also evidence from China, Peru, and Senegal that the distribution of their health services were highly skewed in favour of those living in urban areas. 19/ These outcomes are very much determined by the relative strength of competing groups in the formulation of economic and social policy. More publicly accountable and participatory forms of governments will help ensure that glaring disparities do not persist long.

III. INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT MEASURES

A. Aid

39. As shown in table 8, developed donor countries, intergovernmental organizations and other agencies devote about one quarter of their aid to activities promoting human resources development. Among developed countries, except Canada and Sweden, there was a marked increase in the proportion of resources allocated to human resource development between 1975-1976 and 1986-1987. Indeed, the Development Advisory Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has perceived human resources development to be central in development co-operation strategies and has recognized that assistance for human resource development enjoys widespread public support in developed countries. 20/

Table 8. DAC countries and multilateral organizations: share of human resources development in total aid commitments, 1975-1976 and 1986-1987

(Percentage)

Countries and institutions	Social and administrative infrastructure a/		Food aid	
	1975-1976	1986-1987	1975-1976	1986-1987
Total DAC countries	19.9	24.7	12.7	5.4
Australia	17.5	28.6	9.2	6.7
Austria	7.4	33.8	-	1.6
Belgium	4.9	44.1	2.9	2.0
Canada b/	16.5	9.0	20.6	12.9
Denmark	14.0	21.2	3.4	0.6
Finland b/	10.9	31.9	7.3	-
France	53.7	41.6	1.1	0.8
Germany, Federal Republic of	23.4	32.8	3.1	3.1
Ireland	-	40.3	-	-
Italy	14.0	20.6	-	5.8
Japan	3.3	15.4	0.5	1.3
Netherlands	34.6	23.7	1.6	2.0
New Zealand	14.5	36.0	5.5	0.6
Norway	22.9	34.4	-	1.9
Sweden	22.2	15.9	8.4	0.5
Switzerland	12.3	16.5	10.6	5.8
United Kingdom	4.7	22.5	-	1.2
United States	8.1	20.2	29.5	14.0
World Bank	...	16.9		-
IDA	...	21.3		-
EEC	...	12.3		11.5
United Nations agencies b/	...	26.8		20.7
Other agencies	...	14.9		-
Total multilateral	...	17.6		3.1
Overall total	...	21.3		4.3

Source: OECD: 1989 Report, Development Co-operation in the 1990s, Efforts and Policies of the Members of the Development Assistance Committee, p. 213, table 9.

a/ Education, health, population, water supply and sanitation and planning and public administration.

b/ 1986 data.

B. Education abroad

40. Among the most fruitful means of international support for human resources development in developing countries is the enrolment of students from developing countries in centres of learning in developed countries. This is all the more necessary to developing countries where higher education institutions are yet to begin and where teachers need to be either imported from or trained in institutions abroad. Where the number of specialists in a discipline required in any developing country is small, it is more economical to train the few at a centre of learning in another country than to set up the expensive equipment and import the necessary teachers from abroad.

41. In 1987 the number of students enrolled in tertiary-level educational institutions in their home country was about 57 million (see table 9). Some 886,000 were enrolled in similar institutions abroad, roughly 1.5 persons in foreign institutions for every 100 persons in domestic institutions. This ratio variedly widely among countries: in developed countries 0.77 persons in foreign institution for every 100 in domestic; in developing countries, 2.6 for every 100.

42. African and Western Asian developing countries rely especially heavily on foreign countries for the education of their students at the tertiary level. While only 5 out of 24 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and 6 out of 21 countries in South and East Asia have more than 10 students enrolled abroad for every 100 enrolled at home, that is the case for all but 7 of the 42 countries in Africa and all but 4 of the 14 in Western Asia.

43. In general, the smaller the population and the number enrolled in domestic institutions, the higher the ratio of students enrolled abroad because a certain minimum number of students is required to set up a functioning multidisciplinary system with the potential to provide satisfactory education. However, there are marked differences among countries in the ratio of students abroad to the domestic student population. For example, New Zealand had 52,000 students in the domestic universities and 1,370 or 2.6 abroad for every 100 at home, whereas Malaysia had 48,000 students at home and 40,000 abroad, 84 students for every 100 at home. Students abroad comprised 4.2 and 13.2 per 100 of the domestic student populations of 32,000 and 26,000 in Honduras and Sri Lanka, respectively. In Jordan, there were 88 students studying in foreign countries for every 100 of the domestic student population of 28,000.

44. Of all students enrolled abroad in tertiary-level institutions 46 per cent were from Asia, 18 per cent from Africa and 28 per cent from developed countries.

45. Four countries, the United States, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, host about 65 per cent of all foreign students, with more than 350,000 or almost 40 per cent studying in the United States. Developing countries account for 72 per cent of all students studying abroad, a disproportionately high share given that they provide only about 50 per cent of all students enrolled at universities. Taking into account that tuition and living costs abroad, especially in developed countries, are significantly higher than in developing home countries, developing countries need to explore more actively the feasibility of educating and

training each others' students at less cost than in developed countries. This may be one of the more productive opportunities for co-operation among developing countries. In addition to more efficient resource use, such co-operation may help reduce the severity of the problem of highly educated people not returning to their countries of origin. It may also help in making better use of the potential of universities in developing countries not only for education, but also for providing additional capacity for research and other activities in support of development within these countries. Co-operative action among developing countries on a regional basis may provide a mass of students sufficient to make feasible thriving centres of higher learning.

Table 9. Students enrolled in tertiary-level education institutions in home country and abroad, 1987 or latest available year

Region and country or area	Home country	Abroad	Students abroad per 100 of those in home country
World	57 124 693	886 188	1.55
Developing countries	24 637 933	637 402	2.59
Africa	1 878 143	161 931	8.62
Algeria	203 529	13 366	6.57
Angola	4 493	1 323	29.45
Benin	8 870	2 231	25.15
Botswana	2 378	565	23.76
Burkina Faso	4 498	1 358	30.19
Burundi	3 266	606	18.55
Cameroon	19 588	7 897	40.32
Central African Republic	2 754	1 247	45.28
Chad	1 991	1 000	50.23
Congo	11 008	3 110	28.25
Côte d'Ivoire	19 660	3 965	20.17
Egypt	790 399	11 504	1.46
Ethiopia	29 253	4 974	17.00
Gabon	4 089	1 072	26.22
Ghana	16 350	2 506	15.33
Guinea	5 923	1 156	19.52
Kenya	21 756	3 770	17.33
Lesotho	2 339	251	10.73
Liberia	5 095	916	17.98
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	30 000	2 016	6.72
Madagascar	36 269	4 169	11.49
Malawi	3 979	551	13.85

Table 9 (continued)

Region and country or area	Home country	Abroad	Students abroad per 100 of those in home country
Mali	5 536	2 131	38.49
Mauritania	5 407	1 816	33.59
Mauritius	1 589	2 154	135.56
Morocco	212 151	29 426	13.87
Mozambique	2 335	260	11.13
Niger	3 317	924	27.86
Nigeria	208 051	14 063	6.76
Rwanda	2 029	765	37.70
Senegal	16 048	3 686	22.97
Sierra Leone	1 809	883	48.81
Somalia	15 672	1 539	9.82
Sudan	37 367	10 188	27.26
Swaziland	2 172	249	11.46
Togo	7 456	1 952	26.18
Tunisia	43 797	10 746	24.54
Uganda	11 037	1 092	9.89
United Republic of Tanzania	5 070	1 592	31.40
Zaire	40 878	5 991	14.66
Zambia	8 768	1 243	14.18
Zimbabwe	20 167	1 678	8.32
South and East Asia	14 314 858	251 826	1.76
Afghanistan	17 509	1 698	9.70
Bangladesh	462 265	3 451	0.75
Bhutan	288	57	19.79
China	2 064 900	65 885	3.19
Fiji	2 344	1 256	53.58
Hong Kong	76 844	24 717	32.17
India	5 474 700	25 462	0.47
Indonesia	980 162	15 172	1.55
Lao People's Democratic Republic	5 322	717	13.47
Malaysia	105 964	40 324	38.05
Myanmar	165 000	495	0.30
Mongolia	39 072	278	0.71
Nepal	54 355	991	1.82
Pakistan	99 309	8 892	8.95
Papua New Guinea	6 397	365	5.71
Philippines	1 973 182	5 691	0.29
Republic of Korea	1 548 772	29 384	1.90
Singapore	35 192	8 894	25.27

Table 9 (continued)

Region and country or area	Home country	Abroad	Students abroad per 100 of those in home country
Sri Lanka	61 628	3 461	5.62
Thailand	1 026 952	9 674	0.94
Viet Nam	114 701	4 962	4.33
Western Asia	1 030 008	128 557	12.48
Bahrain	4 180	1 864	44.59
Democratic Yemen	3 645	1 278	35.06
Iraq	183 608	5 979	3.26
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	219 332	35 535	16.20
Israel	118 608	5 653	4.77
Jordan	60 553	25 084	41.42
Kuwait	25 521	4 177	16.37
Lebanon	70 510	15 045	21.34
Oman	2 152	2 515	116.87
Qatar	5 347	1 052	19.67
Saudi Arabia	130 924	7 411	5.66
Syrian Arab Republic	182 933	16 081	8.79
United Arab Emirates	7 640	1 893	24.78
Yemen	15 055	4 990	33.15
Mediterranean	888 221	33 549	3.78
Cyprus	4 247	10 884	256.28
Malta	1 447	227	15.69
Turkey	534 459	17 161	3.21
Yugoslavia	348 068	5 277	1.52
Western hemisphere	6 526 703	61 539	0.94
Argentina	902 882	3 053	0.34
Barbados	5 227	658	12.59
Bolivia	97 022	1 773	1.83
Brazil	1 470 555	6 744	0.46
Chile	224 338	3 128	1.39
Colombia	434 623	5 692	1.31
Costa Rica	71 585	1 299	1.81
Cuba	262 225	1 550	0.59
Dominican Republic	123 748	891	0.72
Ecuador	280 594	1 707	0.61
El Salvador	74 024	1 384	1.87
Guatemala	51 860	988	1.91

Table 9 (continued)

Region and country or area	Home country	Abroad	Students abroad per 100 of those in home country
Guyana	2 328	718	30.84
Haiti	6 289	1 956	31.10
Honduras	37 386	1 368	3.66
Jamaica	12 054	2 587	21.46
Mexico	1 311 252	8 174	0.62
Nicaragua	26 878	2 672	9.94
Panama	62 143	2 140	3.44
Paraguay	33 203	342	1.03
Peru	472 597	3 896	0.82
Trinidad and Tobago	4 939	3 045	61.65
Uruguay	91 580	568	0.62
Venezuela	467 371	5 206	1.11
Developed countries	32 486 760	248 786	0.77
Developed market economies	24 946 604	237 164	0.95
Other developed countries	16 988 408	70 077	0.41
Australia	389 734	2 762	0.71
Canada	1 277 624	19 262	1.51
Japan	2 398 261	22 798	0.95
New Zealand	105 598	1 373	1.30
South Africa	419 191	2 956	0.71
United States	12 398 000	20 926	0.17
Europe	7 958 196	167 087	2.10
Austria	188 192	5 856	3.11
Belgium	254 329	3 690	1.45
Denmark	118 641	1 879	1.58
Finland	139 375	5 226	3.75
France	1 327 771	13 305	1.00
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 579 085	24 867	1.57
Greece	197 808	34 049	17.21
Iceland	4 699	2 004	42.65
Ireland	70 301	2 835	4.03
Italy	1 141 127	18 478	1.62
Luxembourg	843	3 709	439.98
Netherlands	399 786	6 980	1.75
Norway	104 246	6 160	5.91
Portugal	103 585	4 711	4.55

Table 9 (continued)

Region and country or area	Home country	Abroad	Students abroad per 100 of those in home country
Spain	954 005	10 310	1.08
Sweden	184 324	3 350	1.82
Switzerland	121 693	4 324	3.55
United Kingdom	1 068 386	15 354	1.44
USSR and Eastern Europe	7 540 156	11 622	0.15
Albania	23 784	225	0.95
Bulgaria	135 852	789	0.58
Czechoslovakia	170 550	1 298	0.76
German Democratic Republic	437 919	781	0.18
Hungary	99 025	1 148	1.16
Poland	458 585	5 029	1.10
Romania	157 041	719	0.46
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	6 057 400	1 633	0.03

Source: Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, based on UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1989 and national sources.

C. Transnational corporations

46. Transnational corporations with operations in developing countries possess a number of advantages in helping human resources development: a global perspective, enabling them to respond rapidly to technological changes world wide; a leading role in technological innovation; and resources for training in many skills. Transnational corporations bring new equipment as well as management and other professional skills. Local participation in these activities results in a transfer of knowledge that contributes to human resources development.

47. Some 7 million people from developing countries are employed in transnational corporations, about 1 per cent of the work-force. 21/ About 2 million among them are young women who are generally employed for about five years in assembly type industrial activities for which they receive or acquire very little skill. At the other end of the spectrum, a few people in professional and managerial activities receive training in the facilities and offices of the parent company. The number so trained is necessarily low. However, there is much scope for transnational corporations to contribute to the development of human resources, especially in countries where standards of general education are high.

D. Intergovernmental organizations

48. Both individual Governments and intergovernmental organizations have given substantial weight to the development of human resources in developing countries by providing resources, by undertaking the analysis of comparative of experience and by helping to concentrate the attention of policy makers on particularly urgent questions of far-reaching importance.

49. The World Summit for Children, held on 29 and 30 September 1990, sponsored by the United Nations Children s Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the World Bank, is only the most recent of the meetings at which one of the major concerns of human resources development will be discussed. The World Conference on Education for All (Jomtien, Thailand, 5 to 9 March 1990) brought together a large spectrum of social forces mobilizing world opinion for the cause of education. At the regional level, Governments highlighted the importance of human resources development in Africa in the Khartoum Declaration: Towards a Human-focused Approach to Socio-economic Recovery and Development in Africa (A/43/430, annex I); in Asia, in the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development, adopted by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; and in the Caribbean, in the communiqué of the 10th meeting of the Conference of Heads of Governments of the Caribbean Community (Grand Anse, 3-7 July 1989). The United Nations Development Programme in its Human Development Report 1990 has brought together an instructive assessment of the comparative experience in some components of the human resources development in developing countries. The World Bank in the World Development Report 1990 discussed poverty as a special subject and has brought out the significance of human resources development policies in reducing poverty. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific has undertaken an analysis of the problems of human resources developments in that region. 22/

IV. CONCLUSION

50. The view that human resources development is both a source of immediate gains in human well-being and a crucial means of expanding the productive capacity of economies has gained wide acceptance in recent years. In developing countries, there is a demonstrable waste of human resources due to early death, recurring and disabling sickness and illiteracy and an obvious need for the acquisition of a variety of new skills, for which education is essential. Although over the long term striking progress has been made in human resources development in developing countries as a whole, the decade of the 1980s was marked by stagnation and reversals in many countries, especially in Africa and Latin America. A fresh start on human resources development in developing countries is essential to raise both current and future standards of well-being.

51. The major reasons for the reversal in trends has been economic stagnation, largely due to international conditions that include the negative net flow of capital to developing countries during most of the decade, low and falling terms of trade for major exports from developing countries and wrenching pains of adjustment to a rapidly changing global economy.

52. The development of human resources in developing countries, however, also depends to a very large extent on the policies of those countries themselves. The allocation of adequate resources for human resources development is essential, but much can also be gained by re-allocating currently available resources. Such re-allocation has to take into account both equity and efficiency. The trade-offs will be politically sensitive and not always very clear, but it would seem that human resources development would in most developing countries stand to gain from an allocation of more resources for primary education at the cost of tertiary and secondary education, more resources for primary health care at the expense of curative medicine, and more resources for adequate nutrition and satisfactory hygiene for those in demonstrable need at the expense of those most politically vocal. The needs of women and rural areas require special attention.

53. In the allocation of resources for human resources development, the search for equity is of special importance, not only for its own sake but for its long-term contribution to growth. As good health and skills are themselves assets that yield incomes, a distribution of human resource benefits on the same patterns of the ownership of physical and financial assets in highly stratified societies would have highly ossifying effects. Such poor distribution would restrain social mobility and contribute both to individual misery and social upheaval. Therefore, methods of financing broad access to human resource benefits are of crucial importance. Exclusive or heavy reliance on private financing would contribute to the perpetuation of the existing sharp inequities. Governments must mobilize the larger proportion of resources for human resources development.

54. Voluntary organizations including churches also make essential contributions. People whose incomes are high enough should pay for services. Equitable financing will be difficult to achieve when political forces oppose it. Those with wealth and who earns high incomes often receive subsidies that are paid for by those in less affluent conditions. Changes of such conditions are necessary.

55. Since large volumes of resources are allocated for human resources development in developing countries, efficiency in their use is important. The close association among improvements in nutrition and health and progress in school points to the need for considering policies in these areas in tandem. Poor learning and high rates of drop out due to ill health reduce the efficiency of resource use in education. Healthy individuals with no education and skills will continue to be poorly productive. Attention to the supply of complementary requisites such as teaching materials in educational institutions and drugs and equipment in health institutions adds to the productivity of people working in them. Better management practices and greater accountability to consumers have been shown to be conducive to higher productivity.

56. While many of the necessary improvements in policies and programmes for human resources development are domestic, international measures can be highly supportive. Relief from the restricting constraints of external resources availability would be especially important. The availability of opportunities for students from developing countries to study in centres of learning in developed countries is essential. International institutions also help by undertaking comparative analyses of human resources development policies and by drawing the

attention of the world public and the political leadership to the importance of and opportunities for human resources development in their economies. Closer analysis of patterns of resource allocation, cost structures and management practices in developing countries would contribute to the improvement of human resources development policies in those countries.

Notes

1/ Sanjaya Lall in "Human resources development and industrialization, with special reference to sub-Saharan Africa" (Journal of Development Planning, No. 19, 1989, Sales No. E.89.II.A.2, pp. 129-158) concludes that "... none (in Africa), is, for the time being, likely to achieve the kind of industrial development achieved by the newly industrialising countries of East Asia, whatever the policies pursued; the base of industrial capabilities is simply too restricted". The development of industrial capabilities is, by and large, a function of human resources development.

2/ G. Griffin, User charges for health care in principle and in practice, EDI Seminar Paper No. 37, World Bank, 1988.

3/ Financing health services in developing countries, an agenda for reform. A World Bank Policy Study (World Bank, Washington, D.C., 1987).

4/ Eva Jasperson, Restructuring Social Expenditures Towards the Poor: A review of options, UNICEF, 1987.

5/ "Health policy and planning", Journal of Health in Development, vol. 3, No. 2, June 1988.

6/ World Bank, World development report 1990 (Washington, D.C., 1990), p. 43.

7/ UNDP, Human development report 1990 (New York, 1990), p. 35.

8/ World Development Report 1989, p. 78.

9/ G. A. Cornia, R. Jolly and F. Stewart, Adjustment with a Human Face, vol. I (UNICEF, 1987).

10/ WHO, Traditional medicine and health care coverage, 1983.

11/ UNESCO, "Development of Private Enrolment, First and Second Level Education, 1975-1985", CSR-E-57 (ST--89/WS/4), Paris, May 1989, tables 2 and 5 and annex tables I and II.

12/ Human development report 1990, pp. 76-77. Also see World Development Report 1990, and Keith Griffin and John Knight, "Human Development: The case for renewed emphasis", Journal of Development Planning, No. 19, 1989 (Sales No. E.89.II.A.2), pp. 20-21.

13/ World Development Report 1990, p. 77.

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14/ John Akin and Nancy Birdsall, "Financing of health services in LDCS", Finance and Development, June 1987, p. 41.

15/ UNICEF, The State of the World's Children 1990, (New York 1990).

16/ World Development Report 1990, p. 79.

17/ See Federal Republic of Nigeria, Governments Views and Comments on the Findings and Recommendations of the Political Bureau (Lagos: Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1987); and Ministry of Education, Challenge of Education - a Policy Perspective (New Delhi: Ministry of Education, 1985).

18/ François Caillods and T. Neville Postlethwaite, "Teacher/learning conditions in developing countries", Prospects Quarterly Review of Education, vol. XIX, No. 2, 1989 (70), pp. 170-171.

19/ World development report 1990, pp. 77-79.

20/ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): Development Co-operation in the 1990s. 1989 Report. Efforts and Policies of the Members of the Development Assistance Committee. Paris, 1989, pp. 54-99.

21/ United Nations, Transnational Corporations in World Development (New York, 1988) ST/CTC/89.

22/ See United Nations, Economic and Social Survey of Asia and the Pacific 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.II.F.1).